The New-York Times.

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NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1866.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Last Night by the Ocean Telegraph.

The Rumored Commission on the Alabama Claims.

The British Government Urged to Submit Them to Arbitration.

Prussia Preparing to Equip a Powerful Fleet.

Opening of Customs Negotiations between Austria and Prussia.

The King of Saxony Renews His Pledges to the Prussian Court.

NEWS BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Rumored Commission on the Alabama Claims.

London, Friday, Nov. 16.

The London *Daily Telegraph* denies the report that a Commission is about to be formed to settle the *Alabama* claims.

The British Government Urged to Submit the Claims to Arbitration.

London, Friday, Nov. 16—Night.

The London *Morning Herald*, a Government organ, urges arbitration of the questions pending between England and the United States.

United States Consul Morse publishes in the newspapers to-day a letter in which he explains the agreement between the American Government and Frazer, Trenholm & Co. He states that the title of the United States to all Confederate property is therein fully recognized, and that said property is subject to legal liens for advances.

Cabinet Meetings.

London, Friday, Nov. 16.

The English Cabinet has lately been holding councils almost daily.

The Short Time Movement Extending.

Liverpool, Friday, Nov. 16—Noon.

The short time movement is extending among the cotton mills of Lancashire.

Strike in the Earthenware Factories.

Stoke Upon Trent, Thursday, Nov. 15.

Every earthenware manufactory is closed, and there is a universal strike and lock out.

SAXONY.

Opening of the Legislative Chambers—Speech of the King.

Dresden, Friday, Nov. 16.

The King of Saxony opened the session of the Chambers to-day. In his speech from the Throne he pledged himself to fulfill all his obligations with Prussia.

PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

The Admiralty of Prussia Equipping a Strong Fleet.

Berlin, Friday, Nov. 16.

The Admiralty of Prussia is engaged in the creation of a strong fleet, and naval recruiting has been ordered to commence immediately in the Duchies.

Customs Negotiations in Progress.

Vienna, Friday, Nov. 16.

The *Journal* of to-day in an editorial, says that customs negotiations have commenced between Austria and Prussia. The proposals are calculated to pacify Europe.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, Friday, Nov. 16—Evening.

The Broker's Circular reports the aggregate sales of Cotton for the week at 41,000 bales. The prices have steadily declined during the week, from 14¾d.@15d. to 14d. for Middling Uplands. The sales to-day have been 7,000 bales, the market closing heavy at yesterday's quotations (14d.)

Liverpool, Tuesday, Nov. 16—Night.

The Cotton market closed to-day at 14d. for Middling Uplands; the sales of the day reached 10,000 bales.

Liverpool Trade Report.

Liverpool, Friday, Nov. 16—Noon.

The breadstuffs market is without change. Corn is quoted at 38s. ℔ 480 lbs., for mixed Western. Petroleum 1s. 6d.@1s. 7d.

Liverpool, Friday, Nov. 16—Evening.

The market for breadstuffs is firm. Corn is still advancing, mixed Western closing to-night at 38s. 3d. per quarter. Provisions are firm.

Liverpool, Friday, Nov. 16—Night.

The Breadstuffs market closed to-day with an advancing tendency. Wheat is fully 3d. higher.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Liverpool, Friday, Nov. 16—Night.

Lard closed to-day with an advancing tendency.

London Money Markets.

London, Friday, Nov. 16.

Consols, for money, 90.

The following are the opening prices of American securities:

Five-Twenties....69¾
Illinois Central....77¾
Eries....49½

London, Friday, Nov. 16—Evening.

The money market is firmer. Consols have advanced to 90¼ for money.

The following are the closing quotations for American securities:

U. S. Five-Twenties....70
Illinois Centrals....77¾
Eries....49¾

London, Friday, Nov. 16—Night.

Consols closed this evening at 90¼ for money.

London, Friday, Nov. 16—Night.

The following are the last quotations of American securities:

United States Five-twenties....70
Illinois Central Railroad....77½
Erie Railway Shares....49¾

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

Queenstown, Friday, Nov. 16—Evening.

The steamship *China*, which left Boston on the 7th inst., touched here this afternoon and proceeded on her way to Liverpool.

MEXICO.

Arrival of Gen. Castelnau—Trouble in the Maximilian Cabinet—The Situation—Military Arrest—Religious Ceremonies—War News, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Havana, Saturday, Nov. 10, 1866.

GEN. CASTELNAU

arrived in the City of Mexico on the 23d ult., having met Maximilian on the road between Orizaba and Chapultepec, but no interview took place between the Emperor and Napoleon's ambassador, Maximilian being in a very excited state of mind on account of the illness of his wife, and requested that the interview should be deferred.

THE MEMBERS OF THE CABINET

refused at first to retain their positions or assume any responsibility during the Emperor's absence, and only consented to retain their portfolios on the Emperor's promise that his absence should be of short duration.

TROUBLESOME TIMES.

The political horizon begins to wear a gloomier aspect with each coming day. The uncertainty and anxiety which everybody feels in anticipation of danger, not knowing at what moment the explosion may take place, and the almost entire paralyzation of business have a very sad result. No one knows what will happen next, as everything looks so mysterious, and neither the Cabinet Ministers nor even the Liberal Party are able or willing to explain matters. Neither the repeal of the law imposing a tax of 15 per cent. on the property belonging formerly to the Church, nor the Convention of Mexican prelates to arrange and edit the terms of the Concordat, have created any excitement among the people, who, at present, feel no interest in any secondary affairs, no matter how important they would be at any other time, when they don't know what their fate may be to-morrow. *Who will save us, and how can we be saved from the impending danger?* is the question which trembles on every man's lips and occupies his mind to the exclusion of all other thoughts. The defeat of the Imperialists near Etta, and the evacuation of Oajaca, together with the threatening aspect of affairs in different districts where the Liberal Party seemed to have no show of success until the past six weeks, connected with the illness of the Empress in Europe, making her return impossible, all these taken together have at last convinced the friends and adherents of Maximillian that the existence of the Mexican Empire as an appendage of the French crown is an impossibility, and that its duration is now only a question of weeks or perhaps days.

The rumor of Gen. Carillo having gone over to the Liberals is confirmed. He is now besieging the fort at Perote, garrisoned by a detachment of Austrians, who have held out until now, but will have to succumb unless they receive reinforcements.

The Liberals are again in possession of the right and left of the road from Puebla to Vera Cruz. Detachments of troops are scouting in all directions around Vera Cruz, the Liberals having made the roads so unsafe that the farmers cannot bring any provisions to the city.

MILITARY ARRESTS.

Gens. Monterde and Barreiro and Col. Marquez, employed in the Department of the Minister of War, have been arrested by order of Gen. Bazaine and sent to prison. They are accused of having furnished information to the enemy.

RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES.

Since the news of the illness of the Empress Charlotte has reached the City of Mexico, prayers for her recovery have been offered in all the churches, and among others a grand procession through the principal streets, the Bishops of Mexico, Monterey, San Louis, Guadalajara, Puebla and Tulancingo forming part. The images of our Saviour and the Virgin of the Wilderness were carried with great pomp from the Churches of St. Theresa and St. Cruz to the Cathedral, and there venerated for three days by the Bishops above mentioned, a large number of priests and the people. The entire diplomatic corps of the different European nations, Marshal Bazaine and Gen. Castelnau, with their staffs, also formed part of the procession.

The new Council of State has been installed, and Gen. Salazar Ilarequi appointed commanding General of Yucatan. Gen. Blanio, who is appointed Minister of War, has not yet taken possession, and Gen. Tabera still attends to the functions of the office.

QUASIMODO.

HAVANA.

The Slave-trade—New Governor—The Quarantine—Missing Vessel—Hon. John Perkins, Jr.—Death of an American Captain—Mr. A. Q. Stebbins—Ex-President Zuloaga—Markets, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Havana, Saturday, Nov. 10, 1866.

The Slave-trade is not quite dead yet. From an old slave Captain and others formerly engaged in the nefarious traffic I have learned that a cargo of slaves are now on their way to this island from the coast of Africa, notwithstanding the stringent orders issued by the Spanish Government to suppress this illicit and inhuman trade. The name of the party furnishing the outfit of the expedition has also been mentioned to me; and should the suspected ship succeed in evading the vigilance of the American, Spanish and English cruisers, and be enabled to land her cargo of human freight, there is no doubt but the contrabands will be hauled out of their hiding-places by the officials, who are now very zealous in their endeavors to abolish and destroy this remaining vestige of the dark ages. The new Captain-General will strictly enforce the new law against Slavery and the Slave-trade, and all his subordinates will be compelled to obey. Opinions and ideas have changed very much in this ever-faithful island during the past six years, and men who formerly did not hesitate to invest their means, not only in buying slaves, but also took shares in slave expeditions, are to-day rank Abolitionists, and their number is steadily increasing.

THE NEW GOVERNOR

of the Havana District, Don Jose Gutierres de la Vega, and the Secretary, Don Diego Garcia Noguera, have entered on the duties of their office. Señor Vega was formerly Director-General of Lotteries in Spain, and came here with a very high reputation as an able and talented man.

JUDGE PERKINS,

of Louisiana, a member of the Confederate and I believe also of the United States Congress, passed through this city on his way to England. He was engaged with Gens. Magruder, Maury and others in the Cordova colonization scheme, and failed to accomplish his undertaking. His family resides in Richmond, Va.

THE FRENCH CORVETTE

Durhafla arrived here on Wednesday, eleven days from Boston, and had to undergo a quarantine of three days. I am glad to announce that the quarantine has been raised on all vessels coming from any port of the United States with the exception of New-Orleans and Baltimore. The subjoined is a translation of the official order announcing the fact:

SESSION OF GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Whereas the information received from the various Spanish Consuls in the United States in regard to the sanitary condition of the same, and in view of the report made by the Board of Health, His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to order that all vessels arriving from New-Orleans or Philadelphia will have to undergo an observation of three days in the ports of this Island, and from all other places will enter unmolested, always providing that they bring a clean bill of health, countersigned by the Consul, and that there has been no sickness on board during the voyage. It seems very strange that all the Consuls, with the exception of the one at Philadelphia, give clean bills of health; but I have been informed by a member of the Board of Health, that as soon as they receive further information they will no longer enforce the quarantine regulations on any vessel from the United States.

The steamship *Liberty*, Capt. Rollins, arrived at the mouth of the harbor on Thursday afternoon, and after waiting for about an hour for the Visiting Physician, who did not make his appearance as quickly as the Captain wished, he became angry and went on his way to New-Orleans without delivering the mail, or landing or receiving passengers. Steamers are often compelled to wait for hours until the doctor makes his appearance, and a little change in this particular by the Government would be very desirable, as no one is permitted to approach any vessel until she has been visited by the physician.

MISSING VESSEL.

Fears are entertained for the safety of the brig *J. Plater*. She cleared from New-York for this port with an assorted cargo on the 19th of September, and it is surmised that she was lost in the gale of the 2d of October, as she had a very heavy deck load of iron, sugar kettles and machinery.

CAPT. CHARLES HOPKINS,

of the brig *Larana*, from Wilmington, N. C., died on the 24th of October of swamp fever, contracted in Wilmington. The mate, who was also ill with the same sickness, has recovered.

MR. A. Q. STEBBINS,

of the Treasury Department, is at present sojourning in this city, to report about the feasibility of a reduction of the duties on cigars and tobacco imported into the United States. The present high rate of tariff has completely paralyzed our trade in raw and manufactured tobacco with the United States, particularly in the cheaper grades, costing from $15 to $30 per thousand. Mr. Stebbins is a near relative of Mrs. Oviedo, of Diamond Wedding celebrity.

Our amiable and efficient Consul-General, Gov. William T. Minor, returned on Monday by the *Morro Castle*, after passing the Summer in the North. He is a great favorite here, and has gained the sympathies of the people through his universally gentlemanly and polite deportment. The Vice Consul, Mr. Savage, leaves for New-York to-day, his health being somewhat impaired, making a short voyage necessary.

Of the two seamen left behind in the hospital by the United States steamer *Rhode Island*, one died of yellow fever, the other having fully recovered and leaves to-day to rejoin his ship.

EX-PRESIDENT ZULOAGA,

of Mexico, and Gutierrez Estrada, left yesterday on the Spanish steamer for Vera Cruz.

A negro woman was the happy recipient of the $50,000 prize in the lottery.

A grand review of all the troops will take place on the Queen's birthday, 19th instant.

According to an order from the Bishop, cadavers can only be interred in the cemetery of this city from 7 to 9 in the morning and from 4 to 6 in the afternoon. Should they arrive at any other hour they will be placed in a chapel erected for that purpose until the regulation hour.

The steamers *Corsica* and *Savannah* arrived from New-York this morning.

MARKETS.

The arrival of several steamers this week has given some animation to our market, the more so as holders have at last thought fit to make some concessions, and large lots have consequently changed hands at rates in the proportion of 7¼ reals for No. 12. Exchange on New-York has improved, especially 60-days gold bills, selling at 10 per cent premium, while currency does not bring over 24 per cent. discount. Sterling is firmly sustained and sales made at 20½ premium, while francs are at 7¼ premium.

Freights for Europe are in better demand, though large vessels are not required, and the rates have advanced a fraction. There is not much inquiry for the United States, but shipmasters look for an improvement. The quotation for New-York is 80 cents per box, partial freight by steam bringing as high as $1 50 per box.

QUASIMDOO.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Twenty-one-Mile Trot—Track Heavy—The Horse Withdrawn at the Thirteenth Mile—Quickest Time, 2:43 3-4.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Boston, Friday, Nov. 16.

The trotting at Riverside Park this season culminated this afternoon in the great twenty-one mile trot by the roan gelding *Capt. McGowen*. About a year ago, it will be remembered, this famous horse trotted twenty miles within the hour, having been backed against time for a stake of $4,500 to $1,500. The feat of trotting twenty miles in an hour had never been performed but twice before that event in this country, and that was by the horses *Young Trustee* and *Lady Fulton*, on the Union Course, Long Island. *Trustee* done it, in 1848, in 59:35¼, and *Lady Fulton* succeeded in 59:55—both on a mile track. *Capt. McGowen* accomplished the distance last year in less time over a half-mile track and under adverse circumstances. *Capt. McGowen* having made himself celebrated by this extraordinary performance, his name at once became famous in the annals of turfdom. It is probable there is no horse in America, or in the world, that possesses the peculiar traits of character, and such powers of speed and endurance as this roan gelding. He is a hard horse to handle, yet he is docile. He has run away with his owner more than once, and if, when he comes upon the track, he is good natured, he is sure to accomplish all that is expected of him. The *Captain* is fifteen hands high, was foaled in Kentucky, and came from famous stock—eleven years ago. He was brought here in 1862, and when he was seven years old he trotted a mile in 2.39, easy. His first match was with the celebrated stallion *George M. Patchen*, for $1,000. He lost the race, however, in consequence of breaking, and his driver being unable to check him. In 1864 he won a five-mile race with hardly an effort, and ever since that time the horse has trotted a longer distance, showing his best time last October, in trotting twenty miles in fifty-eight minutes and twenty-five seconds. At the end of that race he was equal to ten miles more, going into his stable in an excellent state of preservation, and putting into the purse of his owners a large amount of winnings. Josh Bowen drove him on that occasion. The horse made only one "break" in his journey on that memorable occasion, and that was on the first half of the seventeenth mile, at the pump turn. This was of brief duration, however, for he quickly got to work again and made the mile in 2.55¼.

It may not be uninteresting to know the exact time heretofore made in the feat of trotting twenty miles an hour by the three horses, *Young Trustee*, *Lady Fulton* and *Capt. McGowen*.

YOUNG TRUSTEE, OCT. 20, 1848.

Miles.	Time of Miles.	Aggr'e.	Miles.	Time of Miles.	Aggr'e.
First	3:01	3:01	Eleventh	3:03	32:39
Second	2:56	5:57	Twelfth	2:54	35:33
Third	2:56	8:53	Thirteenth	2:59	38:32
Fourth	2:55	11:50	Fourteenth	3:03	41:35
Fifth	2:54	14:44	Fifteenth	3:04	44:39
Sixth	2:56	17:40	Sixteenth	3:06	47:44
Seventh	2:57	20:37	Sevent'th	2:59	51:43
Eighth	2:58	23:35	Eighteenth	3:01	53:44
Ninth	3:00	26:35	Nineteenth	2:59	46:43
Tenth	3:01	29:36	Twentieth	2:51¼	59:35¼

LADY FULTON, JULY 12, 1848.

Miles.	Time of Miles.	Aggr'e.	Miles.	Time of Miles.	Aggr'e.
First	2:54	2:54	Eleventh	2:56	32:33
Second	2:53	5:47	Twelfth	2:58	35:31
Third	2:56	8:43	Thirteenth	3:02½	38:33½
Fourth	2:54½	11:37½	Fourtee'th	2:57½	41:31
Fifth	2:58½	14:36	Fifteenth	3:02½	44:33½
Sixth	2:58	17:34	Sixteenth	3:03½	47:37
Seventh	2:56	20:30	Sevent'nth	3:07	50:44
Eighth	2:57	23:27	Eight'nth	3:06	53:50
Ninth	3:12½	26:39½	Ninet'nth	3:07	56:57
Tenth	2:57½	29:37	Twentieth	2:58	59:55

CAPT. M'GOWAN, OCT. 31, 1865.

Mile.	First half of each mile.	Each Mile.	Aggregate
First	1:27½	2:54	2:54
Second	1:26¾	2:53	5:47
Third	1:27¼	2:54	8:41
Fourth	1:24¾	2:50¼	11:31¼
Fifth	1:26¼	3:05¼	14:36¾
Sixth	1:17¼	2:43¼	17:20
Seventh	1:26	2:53¼	20:13¼
Eighth	1:26	2:52¼	23:06
Ninth	1:27	2:51¾	25:57¾
Tenth	1:26	2:48	28:45¾
Eleventh	1:24¼	2:52¼	31:38¼
Twelfth	1:28	2:55¼	34:33¼
Thirteenth	1:28	2:57	37:30¼
Fourteenth	1:30¾	3:03	40:33¼
Fifteenth	1:30¼	3:02¼	43:35¾
Sixteenth	1:33¼	3:04¼	46:40
Seventeenth	1:28	2:55¼	49:35¼
Eighteenth	1:27½	2:56¾	52:32
Nineteenth	1:28	2:55¾	55:27¾
Twentieth	1:29½	2:57¼	58:25

THE GREAT TWENTY-ONE MILE RACE TO-DAY.

Samuel Emerson, the owner of *Capt. McGowan*, felt confident that his horse would trot twenty-one miles in the hour, to harness, with ease. For two weeks prior to the race he staked $1,500 to $5,000 that the horse would do it, and even better odds were made by the backers that he would do it. How well *Capt. McGowan* has done, the records of the race to-day show. The animal was under the care of Hiram Woodruff, Jr., of Philadelphia, and was driven on the present occasion by that gentleman.

The crowd at the Park this afternoon, to witness the promised twenty-one mile trot by the horse *Captain McGowan* against time, was one of the largest witnessed there for a long time. The heavy state of the track, in consequence of the rain of last night and this morning, was unfavorable for the match, but the owner of the gelding, feeling confident of his ability to overcome all obstacles, decided to let the horse be driven according to the announced programme. The betting during the day was, as during the week, 3 to 1 that the horse would fail in the performance. Some of the backers of the *Captain* were equally sanguine that he would trot the 20 miles within the hour until this morning. Mr. Emerson, the owner of the horse, waived the right to postpone the race on account of the slippery condition of the track, and announced that the horse should start and do the best he could under the circumstances. The judges were Daniel Robbins, O. L. Marshall and D. F. Flagg. The horse was brought on to the track about 3:50 o'clock, and at 3:55 got the word, starting off at an easy gait, as though confident of winning the goal. The first mile was made in 3:0¼. The second, third and some others were made in the forties. After the tenth mile was accomplished the horse began to exhibit signs of distress, evidencing that he was laboring hard over the heavy track. During the twelfth mile his driver found it necessary to urge him, using the whip quite freely. It was now patent to the great crowd of spectators that the elements were against the horse, and that time had a successful ally in defeating muscle and good blood, and in this they were not mistaken. It were folly to force the gelding over such a slippery track, and although there was no doubt of the horse's capacity to make unprecedented time, he seemed to have the good sense to stop of his own will after the thirteenth mile had been accomplished. As it was, ten and one-half of the miles had been trotted inside of time. The following is the time-table of half-miles, miles, and the aggregate at the end of each mile:

Half-miles.	Time.	Miles.	Time.	Aggregate.
1	1.30¼	1	3.00¼	3.00¼
2	1.29¾			
3	1.22	2	2.43¾	5.44¼
4	1.21¾			
5	1.21¼	3	2.45	8.29¼
6	1.23¾			
7	1.25¾	4	2.55¾	11.25
8	1.30			
9	1.21¼	5	2.46½	14.11½
10	1.25¼			
11	1.24½	6	2.47½	16.59
12	1.23			
13	1.22	7	2.47	19.46
14	1.35			
15	1.26	8	2.56	22.42
16	1.30			
17	1.31¼	9	3.03	25.45
18	1.31½			
19	1.26	10	2.57	28.45
20	1.31			
21	1.27	11	3.00	31.42
22	1.33			
23	1.38	12	3.12	34.54
24	1.34			
25	1.38	13	3.58	38.52
26	2.20			

It is unnecessary to add that the great crowd of spectators was disappointed at Time being the winner.

BALTIMORE.

The Horse Fair Races—Proceeds to be Given to the Poor of Rockingham County, Va.

Baltimore, Friday, Nov. 16.

The Horse Fair was largely attended to-day.

The first race was for colts, best three in five, for a purse of $200. It was won by *Whitefoot*. Time, 3:05.

The second race was three miles and repeat, in harness, for a purse of $2,000. The entries were *Silas Rich*, *Dan* and *Patchen*. It was won by *Silas Rich*. Time, 7:57.

To-morrow will be the last day. The proceeds are announced to be for the benefit of the poor of Rockingham County, Va.

Dexter is to run against time, and the horses *Flyaway*, *Sleepy Davy* and *Warwick* are entered for a contest.

During the race this afternoon a portion of a staging gave way, precipitating some twenty or more persons to the ground, and producing some excitement. No one was seriously injured.

CANADA.

Speech of Hon. D'Arcy McGee at Montreal—The Condemned Fenians Not to be Executed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Montreal, Friday, Nov. 16.

At an Irish concert, last night, Hon. D'Arcy McGee, a member of the Government, announced that the Fenians condemned at Toronto would not be executed.

This announcement was received with great cheering; but when Mr. McGee went on to say that the Fenians well deserved to be hanged, his Irish auditors hooted and hissed, and made it difficult for him to go on and finish his speech.

The Fenian Trials—Release of James and John Dudley.

Toronto, C. W., Friday, Nov. 16.

Mr. McKenzie, counsel for the Fenians, purposes applying on Monday to the Court of Queen's Bench, or Common Pleas, for new trials for Lynch, Hayden, Slavin, Whalen and Quinn, the Fenians under sentence of death.

James and John Dudley, the two men committed by a Police Magistrate a few days ago under the *Habeas Corpus* Suspension Act, have been released from custody. Mr. Patterson, their counsel, prepared a petition to the Executive Council, and also obtained affidavits testifying to their respectability and intention of settling and going into business. These papers Mr. Patterson submitted to the Crown authorities here, who considered them sufficient, and discharged the prisoners on their own recognizances, for $400 each, and one surety for $200.

Collision on the St. Lawrence—The Beauharnais Canal Repaired—Arrest for Forgery.

Montreal, Friday, Nov. 16.

The steamers *Osprey* and *Whitby* collided near Lachine. The *Whitby* was sunk; no lives lost.

The Beauharnais Canal has been repaired and navigation resumed.

Daniel McNiven has been arrested for extensive forgeries.

Accident on the Grand Trunk Railroad—An Express Train Thrown Off the Track—One Person Killed and Several Injured.

Guelph, C. W., Friday, Nov. 16.

The day express going west to-day was thrown off the track near Guelph, caused by a broken rail. Express messenger, named Weeks, was killed on the spot. Several of the passengers were injured, none fatally.

The Quebec Sufferers—Seventy Thousand Dollars from London—Emigration of Laborers to the States.

Quebec, Friday, Nov. 16.

The Mayor has received another dispatch from London by the Atlantic Cable, authorizing him to draw for $20,000 more for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire. This makes a total of $70,000 from London.

There was a grand amateur concert, under the patronage of the Governor-General, given here last night, for the benefit of the relief fund, and realized a considerable amount.

A large number of mechanics and laborers are leaving for the States since the fire.

There is a heavy rain falling.

Fire at Prince Edward—Burning of Freight Depot and Cars.

Sarnia, C. W., Friday, Nov. 16.

The Grand Trunk Railroad Company's freight sheds at Prince Edwards, including eighteen loaded cars and arms belonging to two companies of volunteers, were totally destroyed by fire this morning, the work, it is supposed, of an incendiary. The loss is not ascertained.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Steam Communication with China and Japan—Memorial from the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

San Francisco, Thursday, Nov. 15.

The Chamber of Commerce of this city has unanimously adopted a memorial to Congress, which, after reciting previous action of the Chamber, sets forth that the act of Congress requiring the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to perform thirteen trips yearly to China, in consideration of being allowed to leave Honolulu out of the regular route, causes great inconvenience to the traveling and mercantile community, disarranges plans for rapid steam communication with ports in China and Japan, and is oppressive to the Company designated to perform the contract.

That thirteen trips involve the necessity of another steamship and an additional yearly expense of $130,000, without commensurate advantage to the Government, public or Steamship Company.

The memorial closes by asking Congress to permit the Company to make twelve trips per year to China without touching at Honolulu, and to increase the subsidy for mail service to the Sandwich Islands from $50,000 to $100,000 yearly.

Mining Prospects—The Case of A. J. Walker, Indicted for Malfeasance in Office.

San Francisco, Friday, Nov. 16.

The prospects of the Nevada mines are much improved.

Yellow Jacket has advanced $200 within a few days, and yesterday closed strong.

The Overman discloses a large body of ore in a vein struck last Summer.

Mining interests in Arizona are said to be improving. All the mines at Williams Fort are doing well. The ore obtained there will hereafter be melted on the spot, instead of being previously shipped.

A *nolle prosequi* has been entered in the case of A. J. Walker, indicted for malfeasance in office. The prosecution is believed to have been instigated by interested parties.

San Francisco, Wednesday, Nov. 15.

Mining Shares quoted: Empire Mill, $120; Ophir, $95; Imperial, $122; Belcher, $110; Crown Point, $925; Chollar, $192; Savage, $16 75; Yellow Jacket, $930. Legal Tenders, 70¼.

San Francisco, Thursday, Nov. 15.

The steamer *Moses Taylor*, for San Juan, sailed to-day. Wheat inactive; sales at $1 85 per hundred pounds.

KENTUCKY.

The Health of Senator Guthrie.

Louisville, Friday, Nov. 16.

The statements recently made in special dispatches that Senator Guthrie was "alarmingly ill," and that "he probably would never take his seat in the Senate again," have no foundation. Mr. Guthrie, though unwell, is walking about, and no alarm whatever is felt for his health.

Walter Scott Arrested for Forgery—Death of Hon. Timoleon Craven.

Louisville, Friday, Nov. 16.

Walter Scott, who recently committed a heavy robbery in Cincinnati, was arrested to-day for forgery. Important papers were found on his person.

Hon. Timoleon Craven, a prominent politician of Southern Kentucky, died at Columbia on Wednesday.

TENNESSEE.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at Memphis.

Memphis, Friday, Nov. 16.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church was engaged during the day, principally in discussing the rules of Parliamentary order reported by the Revision Committee, and hearing the report of the Executive Committee of Domestic Missions on Education. The proceedings of the Assembly awaken general interest; its deliberations are harmonious, and the greatest cordiality and good-will seems to prevail.

Fire in Nashville.

Nashville, Friday, Nov. 16.

A fire this evening destroyed the wholesale grocery-store of J. S. Mundy. Loss, $10,000; partly insured.

MISSOURI.

Sale of the Iron Mountain Railroad.

St. Louis, Friday, Nov. 16.

The Iron Mountain Railroad has been sold to J. J. McRayaud and others, representing Eastern and St. Louis capitalists, for $550,000.

The Cairo and Fulton Railroad has also been sold to the same party for $350,000, but the sale has not yet been ratified by Gov. Fletcher.

The Missouri Election.

St. Louis, Friday, Nov. 16.

The *Republican* says Jno. Hogan will contest Gen. Pile's seat in the next Congress.

Billiard Match.

Hartford, Thursday, Nov. 15.

At the Billiard Tournament to-day four games were played. Up to the present time it is impossible to say who will take the golden cue. Michael Phelan and John McDevitt, of New-York, are present, and other celebrities are expected to-morrow.

Hartford, Friday, Nov. 16.

At the billiard tournament to-day five games were played, which narrows the contest down so that the result lies between Wollahaw and Hemins, both of Hartford.

The attendance to-night was very fine, the dress circle being filled with ladies. McDevitt, in an exhibition game, made the large run of 319 points. To-morrow will be the last day.

An Interview with Gen. Ortega—His Claims and Expectations.

From Flake's Galveston (Texas) Bulletin, Nov. 1.

Gen. F. M. Ortego, Chief-Justice of the Liberal Government in Mexico, arrived in the *Saint Marys* yesterday. We have already explained the manner in which his claim to the Presidency originated. By the constitutional law of Mexico, in case of a vacancy in the Presidency, the Vice-President succeeds to the office. There being no Vice-President proper, the Chief-Justice becomes by law *ex-officio* Vice-President. No election was held at the expiration of President Juarez's term on account of the French. Juarez claims that he holds over, there being no such vacancy as is contemplated by law. The chiefs on the border have declared in favor of Ortega.

Gen. Ortega is a gentleman of about forty years, large, portly and *distingue*.

He says that Gen. Sheridan had no authority to issue his recent order, and that when he (Gen. Ortega) conversed with Gen. Sheridan on the subject, Sheridan said that he issued it thinking all the Liberal leaders had better unite in the one Government of Juarez. He further states that he knows the United States authorities will recognize him as the legal President.

Gen. Ortega laughs at the dispatches about a tripatrite treaty between Mexico, France and the United States. He anticipated no difficulty in entering Mexico, as has been predicted by some of the New-Orleans papers. Gen. Ortega is accompanied by the following staff officers: Gen. Ortega, Governor of Puebla; Gen. E. Huerta, Governor of Morelia; Col. J. Togno, Col. Joaquim J. Ortega, Major Carlos Ortega, Capt. F. Guiliazar.

Death of Major William B. Lewis, the Friend and Adviser of Gen. Jackson.

From the Nashville Dispatch, Nov. 13.

We are called upon to chronicle the death of another old citizen. Major William B. Lewis, one of the oldest and most highly esteemed citizens of this county, died at his residence, near Nashville, yesterday. He was, we believe, about 82 years of age. Major Lewis came to this county at an early day, and has witnessed the growth of Nashville from a small village to a comparatively large and wealthy city. He was the intimate personal friend of Gen. Jackson, and there was no man in the State so thoroughly acquainted with the history of political parties during the Administration of the old hero. He had served with Gen. Jackson during the war of 1812 and the Indian wars of that period, and upon the election of the latter to the Presidency, Major Lewis repaired to Washington with him, and was his trusted friend and confidential adviser during his Administration. With the retirement of Gen. Jackson, Major Lewis returned to his home on the banks of the Cumberland, where he resided in comparative retiracy until his election to the Legislature last year. In the troubles which culminated in the late civil war, Major Lewis was a devoted, unfaltering friend of the Union, and he remained firm in his faith throughout that terrible struggle. The war over, he exerted himself to heal up the wounds it had left upon the body politic, and when his motives as a legislator were impugned, he resigned and appealed to his constituents for an indorsement of his course, and they reëlected him by a very large majority, but the party having control of the Legislature referred his credentials to the Committee on Elections, and that Committee never reported on his case. A few weeks since Major Lewis, disgusted with the course of the dominant party in the Legislature, resigned the seat to which he had been elected.

Effects of the Storm.—A brick structure in course of erection at the corner of Bridge and Nassau streets, was blown down by the wind on Thursday night. The upper floor was intended for a ball room. The rear wall came down with crushing force upon the residence of Mr. T. Miller, next adjoining. The roof was crushed in and a portion of the wall over the sleeping apartments of his children knocked down. No person was injured, however. The kitchen in the rear of the house was completely ruined by the weight of the falling rubbish. The premises of Mr. Fish, adjoining, was injured to the extent of about $50. The entire loss will reach nearly $4,000. Mr. Miller is the owner of the premises.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

THE NATIONAL PROBLEM.

The Programme of the Future, According to Wendell Phillips.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard, Nov. 17.

The people have spoken, and uttered their veto on Johnson, his policy and his adherents. The Republican Party has been the mere channel through which, as the most convenient and ready one, the Nation has spoken. In fact there are but two parties to this fight, and the Republican is not one of them. The President, as the South's leader, is one. He seeks to shield the South from all loss in consequence of her defeat, and to restore her principle of oligarchy—a white man's government—as unchanged as possible. He is one party to the fight. The people are the other. They have made up their minds that having gotten their hands on the neck of this sectional oligarchy, *they will strangle it before they quit hold.* They believe, with Lander, that "a king should be struck but once, a mortal blow." They mean that Slavery, with all its roots, branches, suckers, parasites and dependents, shall die utterly and forever! This is the signification of our late triumph. It is more than a partisan victory. It is the declaration of a national purpose. Congress and its amendments were counted out of the battle. The President, representing the South's claim to an immediate return into Congress, bringing with it State sovereignty still strong enough to uphold oligarchy, appealed to the people. They have answered him, and nailed his theory to the counter as base coin.

Congress abdicated and left the field when it tried to stand neutral, assenting in its Amendments to the South's claim of sovereignty over the law of citizenship, yet protesting against the Executive's usurpation of acknowledging it. From that moment the nation ignored them, and fought its own battle on the principle itself—impartial manhood rights the nation through. Whoever will serve them in carrying out this purpose they forget and pardon all his past, however equivocal, and take him to their hearts. Witness that pride of the West, Gen. Logan. Whoever tries to baulk them in this effort, no matter what his past merits, or laurels, he sinks out of sight. Witness Beecher lost in the wave he fondly imagined he could stem. Witness Grant unable to stir a plaudit on the Illinois prairies—Illinois, his own State—from an audience of twenty thousand men, one half his own soldiers. Witness the New-York Times sunk fifty per cent in value in six months by its vain attempt to oppose this dumb but resistless movement of the nation. [This assertion, at all events, is utterly false.—Ed. Times.] *This fact that no name, no laurel, no services, weigh a feather if put into the scale against Radicalism, is the most cheering and wholesome characteristic of the hour.* It is this that cheers us even against such an appalling fact as that a million and a half of voters—more than six hundred thousand in the two States of New-York and Pennsylvania—are still corrupt and ignorant enough to support the mobocrat of the White House. We recognize the terrible significance of this fact. Put behind such a mass of besotted and corrupt tools, the patronage of the Government and the moral support of the South—if the word "moral" can ever be used in such connection—and its influence must be fearful. Still, the people have shown such true instincts, such unfaltering devotion, plucking out right eyes and cutting off right hands when they offended, that we catch fresh hope from the elections. Maryland is herself a testimony to our theory. That defeat is fit rebuke to her faithless leaders. They swindled the negro out of his rights to conciliate their opponents. They succeeded in preventing Congress from granting suffrage in the District of Columbia for the same purpose. They gagged the late Loyal Southern Convention on that question to propitiate rebels. Of course they entered the canvass loaded with the odium of their supposed principles, and without the strength which would have come from their avowal. Such policy deserves and secures defeat. But this defeat will save Maryland and Tennessee. Massachusetts nails her colors to her top-gallant mast. First among the States—dear old Commonwealth—she receives the hated and victim race into her Legislative Halls. While *Tribunes* and *Posts*, while National Republican Committees and State Committees were welcoming rebels back to Congress, even if they rode there over the neck of our only Southern ally, the negro, Massachusetts shows them a specimen of such a model State as the loyal masses mean shall exist in the present territory of South Carolina before they begin to inquire whether it, said State, has chosen any fit person to represent it in Congress.

Revolutions never go backward. It is equally true that Radicalism travels Westward. Personal Liberty Bills, Women's Rights Bills, and all such legislation, started from New-England and have "swung round the circle." This last Yankee notion will soon begin its travels, and complete them when North and South know no race before the law. Then, when a million of black men aid in shaping our national policy, their race will feel the effect the world over. They will never leave their brethren in Cuba under the yoke. They will throw a shield over the struggling nationality of Hayti and lift Brazil into harmony with the nineteenth century. Then will the touching and sublime picture Maria Lowell drew of Africa cease to be true.

Her great dark face no light
From the sunset glow could take;
Dark as the primal night
Ere over the earth God spake:
It seemed for her a dawn could never break.

* * * * * * *

So sit I dreary, desolate,
Till the slow moving hand of Fate
Shall lift me from my sunken state.

The dawn has broken, and will soon ripen into perfect day.

Even this timed Thirty-ninth Congress, which abdicated leadership and postponed action till they were "certain sure" what the elections would be, can now resume their places. *Let them go back and, throwing this chaff of Reconstruction out of one window and swindling amendments out of the other, impeach and remove the mobocrat of New-Orleans and Baltimore*; the demagogue who, but for the marvelous courage, rare sagacity and statesmanship of Judge Bond, would have deluged Baltimore with blood. We have no words warm and strong enough fitly to express our admiration for Judge Bond, or our sense of what the country owes him for the victory over executive treason.

If enough patriots cannot be found to impeach the President, then let the true men of Congress stop the supplies; refuse to trust rebels with the public funds. This will check corruption and bring the public creditor with his large influence to our side. At any cost take the Government from the control of a rebel.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Democratic Sentiment on the Question of Impartial Suffrage.

From the Boston Post, Nov. 16.

There can be no valid objection to the prevalence of the impartial suffrage principle. Base it, as here in Massachusetts, on *citizenship, taxation, and a certain degree of intelligence*, and no reasonable man will question the fact that it *is calculated to strengthen the political character of every State that adopts it.* These three simple and comparatively easy qualifications are perfectly fair and do not derogate from the value and dignity of the elective franchise. They bestow it with freedom enough, and still surround it with the safeguards that are calculated to enhance it in the popular esteem. Those who require it feel that it is an acquisition; to be without it after coming to manhood would mark the denied individual unenviably. And from such considerations it becomes a possession that speaks the general authority with an appreciative emphasis.

These qualifications, which we have named as peculiar to Massachusetts, *we should be glad to see adopted by every State in the Union. They are just, because they are impartial.* We would like to see them set up as a common standard of suffrage, to which men of all conditions and colors should duly report themselves for examination. *Color ought to have no more to do with the matter than size.* Only establish a proper standard, and apply it impartially. A rule of that sort is too firmly fixed in justice and equality to be shaken. It commends itself too clearly to the right sentiment of the entire body of our countrymen to be successfully traversed by objections. Once let this principle be fairly presented to the people of the several States, with the knowledge on their part that they alone are to have the disposal and settlement of it, and we sincerely believe it would not be long before it would be adopted by every State in the Union.

But adoption is another matter from enforcement. The most patient examination fails to reveal the authority from which Congress derives the power which many latterly claim for it, to go into the States and *compel* them to adopt a particular rule of suffrage, or to abolish all rules entirely. Not only is the ballot, which is the source of authority, corrupted by so leveling a process, but the primary prerogative of the States themselves is seized and trampled upon. The ballot loses its purity, the State is robbed by open violence, and the people are taught a lesson in arbitrary proceedings which they can as readily put in practice in the future without regard to the ballot as with. *We repeat that we shall rejoice at the adoption of impartial suffrage by all the States, North and South alike*; but we should not like to see that or any other sound and excellent principle forced upon the citizens of the States by any outside power whatever. There is such a thing as practically ruining even a good principle by a bad method of applying it. We are at perfect liberty to discuss this matter within those limits by which our own political power is bounded; and we may set forth as noble an illustration of our convictions as a local example will admit; but it is not allowed us to combine in Congress to compel other States to follow that example, though it were the perfection of reason in itself, and the *ne plus ultra* of justice and morality.

The Question of Suffrage—The Chicago Times on "The Vital Issue."

From the Chicago Times, Nov. 15.

The suffrage question is by far the most important question upon which a Constitutional Convention in Illinois can be called to act. It is the question of all others which demands that such a Convention should be called. It is the fundamental question—the foundation from which arise all the other questions that a Constitutional Convention would be likely to consider. Omitting this, all other amendments that could be made to the Constitution of Illinois, affecting political privileges, would be practically useless.

It is an egregrious error to suppose there is no issue before the country upon this subject. The issue is a vast, a vital one; it is one which involves nothing less than the life of the Republic. Succinctly stated, the alternative which the American people must accept is impartial suffrage and State rights or universal suffrage and consolidation. Will the people in the several States preserve to themselves their constitutional right to prescribe the qualification of electors and the eligibility of persons to hold office—a power they "have rightfully exercised from the origin of the Government to the present time"—or will they yield up that power to the possession of a centralized oligarchy in the National Capitol? These are the opposing propositions, from which there is no escape. There is no other alternative.

Have the people of Illinois, of Indiana—of every State where impartial suffrage is not already the fixed law—no interest in this issue? Certainly they have a very deep interest. The people of Illinois have the right, and desire to retain the right, to "regulate their own domestic affairs in their own way." They do not desire, and will not consent to have them regulated by the Congressional representatives of other States. The representatives of South Carolina or of Massachusetts may understand, and doubtless do understand, the wants and interests of the people in their own State better than the representatives of Illinois or California understand them. But the people in Illinois understand their own wants and interests better, and believe themselves more competent to regulate their own political and domestic affairs, than are the representatives of any or all the other States. The people of Massachusetts have ever steadfastly refused to allow the Southern and Western States to regulate or in any way to interfere with their local institutions and policies. They established impartial suffrage when the people in every other State were almost unanimously opposed to it. They had the right to do so, and in exercising that right neither the people in any other State nor the General Government had any right to interfere. This right the people of Massachusetts will never peacefully yield. It is a right which belongs equally to the people of Illinois, of South Carolina, and of every other State of the Republic. It is this right which the Radical advocates of centralization propose to take away from the people of the States and transfer to the Central Government, in that respect changing our government system from a republic of States to a centralized despotism.

There is no other way in which the people of the several States can avert this blow, aimed at their dearest rights, but by proceeding without delay to exercise these rights, as Massachusetts has done, by the establishment of impartial suffrage. They must establish it themselves, and thus preserve to themselves the right to regulate it, or a centralized power will force it upon them, and the right they now possess to regulate their own affairs will be lost forever.

It is eminently fitting, and it ought to be the pride of Illinois, the great Empire State of the West, to take the initiative in this great work of progress and of maintaining the rights of the people. Let the people of Illinois demand of the men they have chosen to the Legislature to provide without delay for a Convention to amend the State Constitution. Let that Convention meet at the earliest possible day, and let its first duty be the one which will be its greatest, the establishment of impartial suffrage, by the highest and the only authority which has the right to establish it—the people of the State.

The Impartial Suffrage Movement at Washington.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

Washington, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

The movement of leading Democratic papers in the East and West in favor of impartial suffrage, has caused a decided sensation in Washington, especially among officials and Southern men. The latter declare that the South will accept impartial suffrage in preference to ratifying the Constitutional Amendment. A well-known New-Orleans editor now here favors it, and Hon. W. H. Truscott, of South Carolina, who was an officer of the Confederate Government, and formerly Assistant Secretary of State under Buchanan, arrived here to-day, and says South Carolina prefers it to the Amendment. *It is rumored to-night that the President will recommend universal amnesty for impartial suffrage in his forthcoming message.*

THE METEORIC SHOWER.

Letter from Prof. Loomis—1,500 Shooting Stars Seen at Yale College—What They Are.

Yale College, Thursday, Nov. 15, 1866.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

On Monday night, Nov. 12, a company of observers at this place counted 696 shooting stars in five hours and twenty minutes, which is about four times the average number visible for the same period throughout the year. On Tuesday night, Nov. 13, another company counted 881 shooting stars in five hours, which is five times the average number. On Wednesday night the sky was overcast, so that no observations could be made. We conclude, then, that the number of shooting stars visible about the 13th was very remarkable; nevertheless this display is not to be compared with that of Nov. 13, 1833, in which the number of meteors was variously estimated at from ten thousand to thirty thousand per hour. The grand display, therefore, which it was supposed might possibly occur this year, has not been witnessed in the United States, and probably not in Europe, or it would have been announced to us by telegraph. It may have been witnessed in Asia or the Pacific Ocean, but if such had been the case it seems probable that the number visible in the United States would have been greater than it was. *The telegram in this morning's Herald, purporting to have come from Greenwich, is evidently spurious.* It is therefore probable that there has not been witnessed this year in any part of the world a display of meteors at all to be compared with the grand display of 1833.

As an unusual interest in this subject appears to have been excited, some of your readers may wish an answer to the questions: What are shooting stars? and, How do we account for their periodical display in unusual numbers? Shooting stars may, without much impropriety, be called little comets. Each meteor is a small body, generally of very little density, revolving about the sun in an elliptic orbit, and governed by the same laws as the larger planets, Jupiter and Saturn. The average number of these bodies which encounter the earth every day is several millions, and still there is no perceptible decrease from year to year. The total number of these bodies, therefore, belonging to our solar system, must be reckoned by millions of millions. The earth in its motion about the sun, with a velocity of nineteen miles per second, is continually encountering more or less of these bodies, and *they plunge into our atmosphere with velocities varying from ten to forty miles per second, by which means heat is developed sufficient to ignite them, and they are entirely consumed, generally in a single second,* and at an elevation of about fifty miles above the earth's surface. Occasionally we encounter bodies of greater density, which cannot be so readily consumed, and they reach the earth's surface, sometimes entire, and at other times in a fragmentary condition. Samples of such meteors are to be found in all mineralogical collections of this country and Europe.

The periodical display of shooting stars in unusual numbers indicates that they are not distributed uniformly throughout the solar system, but are collected in vast numbers in certain regions, while in other regions they are comparatively few. Shooting stars are annually seen in great numbers on the 10th of August; and since each meteor is moving in its orbit with great velocity, while every year we find large numbers of them near the same point of the earth's orbit, we conclude that they are arranged in a ring or zone, intersecting the earth's orbit at a point which the earth passes on the 10th of August.

In order to explain the recurrence of an unusual number of shooting stars year after year, about the 13th of November, we suppose that there is another ring of these minute bodies, somewhat inclined to the ecliptic. Throughout the different portions of this ring, the meteors are distributed in very unequal numbers; but there is one portion where the number is immensely great, and it is this portion which the earth encounters at intervals of about thirty-three years. According to Prof. H. A. Newton, the reason that this display returns only once in thirty-three years is the following: Each meteor of the November group moves in an orbit which is nearly circular, with a mean distance from the sun either a little less or a little greater than that of the earth, and a period about eleven days less or greater than one year. The earth encountered the densest portion of this group in November, 1833; but the next year this portion passed eleven days before or after the earth returned to that point of its orbit; the following year the difference amounted to twenty-two days; so that at the end of about thirty-three years it must gain or lose one entire revolution, and return nearly to the position where it must encounter the earth. If we receive no accounts of an unusual display of meteors this week in any part of the world, we shall look with considerable confidence for such a display on Nov. 14, 1867.

E. L.

Mrs. Lincoln in Scotland.—Along with other distinguished visitors at present residing at the Clyde Hotel, Bothwell, are the widow and daughter of the late Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America.—*Scotsman.*

Mrs. Lincoln has no daughter, and is now at Chicago, Ill.

THE FUTURE OF POLITICS—RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS.

Effect of the Elections—What was Decided—Position of the South—Downfall of the Democratic Party—Duty and Responsibility of the Republicans—The Future.

THE BEECHES, Monday, Nov. 12, 1866.

The sharp frosts of November are destroying the *animalculi* which produce the cholera, and the miasm which produce agues. So the elections have, for the present at least, destroyed the poison of rebellion and the corruption of Democracy. It may not be a final destruction, for till the millennial day we must expect the returning damps of disease and the malignity of political depravity. Your New-York election realized my count of its voters pretty accurately. I counted 35,000 Roman Catholic Irish and 15,000 of the criminal and vicious. Of this 50,000, perhaps some 2,000 voted the Republican ticket, leaving the 46,000 majority—the Americans and Germans being about equally divided. Suppose Hoffman had been elected, and succeeded in abolishing the Board of Commissioners, where would New-York City be? You have been saved from consequences which you cannot exaggerate in their disastrous effect by what you call the *radicalism* of the country. It is a blessed thing for New-York City that you have this radicalism to take care of you. But will radicals always think it their duty to guard the great cities against their crimes and their follies? Perhaps you had better consider that.

I heard some Western Radicals say, "Are you not glad John Morrissey was elected?" On general principles, no, I said, but as illustrating the representative principle I am. He has a constituency in New-York, and that constituency has a right to be represented. Beside, according to my estimate of political character, John Morrissey is just as good a representative as James Brooks, and I don't see why New-York should not send its representative men. I have little doubt that most of the Republicans are glad Morrissey is elected. But let that go, and let us proceed to the real moral of the elections. Two points are decisively settled: 1. That the rebel States or Territories *shall not* reenter the Congress of the United States till they have complied with the proposed amendments. 2. That the Democratic Party (as at present organized) *shall not* govern this country; and 3. not less important, that if any idea or conspiracy was on foot to form a counter Congress with Copperheads and rebels, it is forever defeated. We can have have no counter revolution now. That such an idea was entertained I have no doubt. I exerted myself more than in any other election, because I verily believed there was political villainy enough in the country to do that if possible. But we are relieved from any such fear, and whether the President be well or ill meaning, he is powerless. No Executive's officer in this or any country was ever so powerless.

Now let us look at the practical effect of these decisions. The rebel people say they will not accept the amendments to the Constitution, and accordingly Georgia has rejected them. They will stand on their "honor" and their "dignity." Well, what is to be the result? Do they know how well the main body of the Radical Party agrees with them? Do they know that by standing on their honor they will have no part in the Presidential election? That a President will be elected who is a most thorough-going Radical? That if any change is made in the terms of their readmission it will be a change more hard upon them? In fine, that they and their allies are both most completely conquered, and they must accept the terms offered or remain in a conquered condition. The singular part of the Southern position is, that the amendments are to be rejected, because it excludes *perjured* rebels from office. If this be the reason the inference is inevitable, that from the beginning of the discussion about reconstruction, the Southern men, while professing to be conquered and waiting to be at peace, *always intended that the leading rebels, both civil and military, should return to power*, and this is precisely what their Democratic allies intended. Now the loyal people will not permit that. The South and many in the North believe that *reconstruction*, as they call it, is an inevitable thing; but that has not always been the history of a conquered people. The Jews were never reconstructed and never can be. The Irish are not reconstructed. The Poles are not reconstructed, but they are embodied in other nations. I desire no such history for our erring countrymen, and therefore desire them to accept offers made them in moderation and in fairness. Perhaps they are taking the philosophical course, to leave us to take care of the country while they retire to rural shades and pursue the cultivation of cotton and tobacco. In the meantime, let them take good care of their "honor." In the care of purjured patriots it must be a very precious article, and will bear a good deal of caring for.

And what is to become of the Democratic Party? It is fast retiring within very narrow bounds. Maryland, Delaware and New-York City seem to be the cities of refuge, where it will probably be allowed to remain unmolested. The Democratic Party must either be revived on some real, living practical principles, if such can be found, or it must dwindle into a contemptible faction. The power of the nation is moving West; but the farther you go West the less of the Democratic Party there is. In Kansas there is no Democratic Party; in Iowa and Missouri very little; in Illinois 60,000 majority against it, and in Ohio 40,000. Then you see there is no hope for the present Democratic organization. It was once a living body, energized with hope and power. It has been ridden to death by reckless and unprincipled demagogues. No doubt the Democratic Party has good men in it, and men of ability and intelligence; but what can they do with a party which went against the war and sympathized with rebels? What can they do without a single idea or principle to stand upon? What can they do when Alexander Stephens and Clement Vallandigham, Clymer and Hoffman, Wood and Morrissey, are its leaders? But we need not conjecture. We have only now to notice the leading fact, that for four years no party but the Republican can be in power. This beyond doubt imposes a great responsibility, and a great danger on the Republican Party. It is not easy for a great party to be wise and moderate in its councils. If not, the people will before long be aroused to their danger, and, as they have now done, put the *novi homines* in power. The first great duty of the Republican Party is in all things to be just. This includes justice to States and sections, as well as races and individuals. It does not follow that they must adopt all the wild theories afloat in the country, but it does require that the law should bear equally upon the rights and interests of all men, and women too.

The Republican Party has another duty, which has scarcely been named—to restore the currency and the relations of debtor and creditor to the healthy standard, to pay off the national debt, and maintain peace, on the principles of justice, with all foreign nations; and to complete our great railroad system to the Pacific Ocean. It seems to me that we ought to resume specie payments in another year, and that it can be done without seriously impairing commerce. If these things be all well regarded and well legislated for, what a glorious political career may be run by the dominant party. And what a still more glorious career will be that of our common country! I feel persuaded that the South will adopt the Amendment at an early day, and let their honor take care of itself. Arkansas or Florida will probably lead off, and Texas will follow. If this should not be the case for two or three years, what matters it? The country will go on increasing in strength and power and grandeur. The South will share in the substance, and will soon be glad to share in the fame of the grandest nation which ever rose on the tide of history.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

MISSOURI.

The Recent Election—Fraudulent Registration—Possible Return of an Entire Republican Delegation to Congress.

Dispatches from St. Louis, 13th inst., to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, give the following:

"Advices from the interior say that in several parts of the State treacherous registering officers have attempted to evade the requirements of the registry law and defeat its object without the least regard to law or duty; no discrimination was made against persons not legally entitled to registration or to vote. All were alike registered on the accepted lists, and none so placed on these lists were removed. The officers refused to submit them to the revision of the Board of Appeals. The question has been asked Attorney-General Wingate if the registration effected in this manner is legal, and he has promptly answered in the negative; that no person can be considered a legal voter, or have a legal right to vote, unless his name appears upon a list of qualified voters, as ascertained and determined by the Board of Appeals. If this rule is adopted by the final Board of Canvassers, it will result in sending a full Radical delegation to the Fortieth Congress from Missouri, as there are counties in both the Third and Ninth Districts where this disregard of the law has prevailed.

The County Clerk to-day gave Frank Blair his certificate of election to the Lower House of the Legislature. An effort was made to have the vote polled after sunset counted, on the ground that the poll was not closed at the usual time, but that voting was continued, and a reasonable construction of the law would sustain such proceeding. Hon. Saul Knox made a strong speech before the Board of Canvassers, taking this view of the question, and Mr. Branscomb has a similar opinion from several prominent lawyers of this city, including strong Conservatives, but the County Clerk concluded that it was a point to be decided by the Legislature, and gave the certificate to Blair. The acceptance of this vote would give Branscomb fifty majority, elect another Radical State Senator, and increase Pile's majority. There was voting at other precincts until after sunset, a majority being Radical votes, but the Radicals do not claim that they should be counted, because the polls were formally closed and then reopened. Branscomb will contest Blair's seat. The vote of five precincts in Clay County, which gave Radical majorities, was thrown out, and the remaining precinct only—which gave a Conservative majority—counted, and certificates of election given to the Conservative candidates. This is said to have been effected by James H. Birch, Conservative candidate for Congress, in order to defeat Van Horn; but it won't do, as Van is elected without the aid of Clay County.

TEXAS.

Synopsis of the "Act Regulating Contracts for Labor," Approved by the Governor Nov. 1, 1866.

The San Antonio (Texas) *Herald* gives the following synopsis of the provisions of the new State law regulating contracts for labor:

1. No person is compelled to contract, yet if they do so for a longer period than one month, the contract must be in writing, signed and witnessed in presence of a Justice of the Peace, County Judge, County Clerk or Notary Public.

2. If the contract is violated on the part of the laborer, all wages earned at the time of abandonment are forfeited, unless such abandonment is caused on account of harsh treatment or violation of contract by the employer.

3. One copy of the contract must be deposited with the County Clerk, and any court of competent jurisdiction may enforce the contract.

4. The County Clerks are to keep an alphabetical register of the contracts.

5. All labor contracts are to be made with heads of families, shall embrace the labor of all members of the family named therein and are binding on all minors.

6. The wages due are a lien upon the crops to one-half the crop, second however to rent liens.

7. One-half the wages to be paid as agreed upon, the other half to be retained by the employer until the contract is completed.

8. If the employers willfully fail they may be fined in double the amount due the laborer, to be for his benefit, and any cruelty, inhumanity or neglect of duty on the part of the employer may be summarily punished by a fine.

9. In case of sickness, the laborer's wages for the time lost to be deducted, and if he feigned he forfeits double the wages for the time, and if he refuses to work when able for more than three days, he may be reported to a Justice of the Peace, and may be adjudged, if he refuses still to work under his contract, on any public work.

10. Must work ten hours a day in Summer and nine hours in Winter, unless otherwise stipulated in his contract; is charged with the proper care of stock, &c., &c., which are at his his control for laboring purposes; is responsible for injuries willfully done, for disobedience of orders, &c., &c.

11. Laborers engaged in household duties are subject to all calls of the family where employed, at all hours, day or night, except when sick, provided no such calls shall be made after 10 o'clock at night, or on Sundays, unless the exigencies of the family or household render such calls necessary or unavoidable.

12. For habitual laziness, &c., the laborer may be discharged, subject, however, to an award, by two citizens, assisted by a Justice of the Peace.

13. Any contract made in a foreign country, according to the law there, may be enforced here, if properly authenticated.

14. The law takes effect from its passage.

THE DISASTER ON THE BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD.

Particulars of the Accident—Full List of the Killed and Wounded—Action of the Managers of the Road.

In the Buffalo *Courier* of Thursday we have the following interesting details of the disaster on the Buffalo and Erie Railroad, which was accidentally and erroneously stated to have occurred on the "Erie Railroad." The *Courier* says:

"The train was the day express, and consisted of three baggage cars, one express car, an emigrant car and five first-class passenger coaches drawn by the engine "George Palmer," and under the conductorship of Mr. Briggs. The locomotive was driven by Chas. Scaddin, engineer; and the number of passengers on the train is estimated at between 250 and 300.

THE ACCIDENT.

The accident occurred one mile east of Wesleyville, between Harbor Creek and Erie, a little after 4 o'clock in the afternoon. A party of workmen had been employed making track repairs at this point, under the direction of a man whose name we understand to be Mahoney. Two rails had been removed for the purpose of substituting new ones, and when the train appeared in the distance, one of the rails remained to be placed in position. An effort was made to put down the rail with dispatch, but it was found to be too long.

In this dilemma, it was only possible to avert the calamity by means of a signal at a proper distance from the break; but the nearest approach to this, as we learn, was a signal given a short distance off by a man who swung his hat. This signal the engineer did not see, or it was too late; and the train came rushing on to its doom, at a speed of nearly forty miles an hour, on a down grade. When the locomotive struck the break, the engineer instantly saw the threatened disaster, and reversed his engine. The locomotive was displaced from the track without serious injury, and the ten cars of the train were thrown clean from the track; some of them completely wrecked, and their passengers thrown into indescribable confusion. The first passenger coach was literally crushed into fragments. Four of its occupants were killed outright, and by its destruction most of the severer injuries were inflicted. The Express car had its roof entirely carried away, and all the cars, with the exception of the last one, were more or less damaged. We cannot attempt to describe the scene which followed the wrecking of the train, for we were not there; but its terrors and agonies, its moments of awful suspense, and the dread revelations which every minute made to the almost frantic lookers-on, can be imagined by every reader better than can be portrayed. The killed and wounded were taken from the piles of *débris* as soon as the uninjured passengers and workmen could gain their self-possession, and amid the groans of the suffering and the lamentations of those who knew not the fate of friends buried in the ruins, they all worked with a will till the dead and the living were exhumed from the cruel pile which entombed them. The killed numbered four, and the wounded nearly forty, four or five of whom are injured so seriously as to make their recovery doubtful. The list of the killed and wounded is as follows:

KILLED.

Dr. Wheeler, Elbridge, N. Y.

John H. West, aged 4 years, son of Mrs. Anna West, Milwaukee, Wis.

Thomas C. Hunt, Nunda, N. Y.

Mathew Harland, Sheridan, Iowa.

WOUNDED.

John Oakson, Muncy, Ind.; collar bone broken.

P. Brown, New-York City; head cut.

Woodford Thomas, Cleveland, Ohio; eye and arm slightly injured.

H. Stouck, Milford Centre; slightly injured.

Miss Almira White, Richmond, Penn.; body and hip badly injured.

Jas. White, Richmond, Penn.; hip slightly injured.

Mrs. Anna West, Milwaukee; badly bruised.

Miss E. West, Milwaukee; three fingers broken.

Peter Grove, Williamsville, N. Y.; leg hurt, not badly.

Dennis Connor, Rochester, N. Y.; knee and ankle slightly injured.

Charles Hust, New-York; head cut and injured internally.

John Hust, New-York; not badly injured.

Mrs. Kate Albrecht and two children, New-York; slightly bruised.

Mary Gerrynot and three children, Rochester, N. Y.; slightly bruised.

Mrs. Connor and daughter Sarah, Buffalo; both hurt in hip and back.

Miss Sarah Amy, Erie, Penn.; injured in stomach, slightly.

Alexander Lee, Weston, N. Y.; injured in head, slightly.

Mrs. Alex. Lee, Weston, N. Y.; injured in arm and head, slightly.

Daniel Hubbard and wife, Unionville N. Y.; injured in head, slightly.

John Brown and son, Rochester, N. Y.; both slightly injured.

William B. Gratton, Worthington, Ohio; head and ankle injured slightly.

E. C. Robinson, Springfield, Mass.; head, neck and shoulder injured slightly.

J. McDonahue, New-York City; head and arm slightly injured.

Francis Lynch, New-York City; head cut, not dangerous.

Edward Cartwright, Buffalo, N. Y.; head cut, slightly; has returned to this city.

William Bridgeham, Silver Creek, brakeman; head cut slightly.

John Parker, Norwalk, Ohio, employed on Cleveland and Toledo road; head and side injured slightly.

S. Vedder, Stockton, N. Y.; injured in side slightly.

Rachael McClellan, New-Mumford, Penn.; side and arm slightly injured.

Francis Moran, New-York City; slightly bruised.

Mrs. West, of Milwaukee, was found completely wedged in between heavy timbers, and covered with the *débris*. In her grasp was her little boy, dead. She clung to him without uttering cry or groan, and all unconscious that his young life had been crushed out. She only released him from her hold when informed of his death, and afterwards, with heroic patience and fortitude, awaited the time when the energetic hands should rescue her from imprisonment. She was taken out badly crushed, and at last accounts hopes were entertained of her recovery. Her conduct and general bearing under the terrible trial through which she passed, is spoken of in the highest terms by all who saw her at the time.

One man had his hat cut in two by some flying fragment, but escaped without injury; and numerous others had narrow escapes from death. But at our present writing we are without the incidents which can only be gathered from those who shared in the perils of the disaster, or watched the sufferings of their fellows.

Intelligence of the accident was at once conveyed to Erie, and two cars were promptly dispatched to the wreck to carry the sufferers to that place. The cars made a second run to the scene of the difficulty, and by 8 o'clock in the evening, the dead and the wounded were at the Erie depot, where provisions had been made for their reception and care. W. S. Brown, Esq., one of the Directors of the road, hearing of the accident, promptly summoned the best surgical and medical aid the city afforded, and was untiring in his exertions throughout the night to alleviate the sufferings of the injured. His efforts were heartily seconded by Mr. Jerome, an employee of the road, and by as many of the citizens of Erie as could render effective service. Everything that could be done in favor of the wounded was done; and they were unanimous and warm in their thanks for the thoughtful kindness shown to them. Out of the number wounded only fifteen or eighteen remained in Erie yesterday, the others being able to pursue their journeys; and of this number, ten have received at the hands of the company such indemnity as both parties could agree upon, and so far all have expressed themselves satisfied with the liberality and promptness of the management.

Superintendent R. N. Brown reached the wreck as soon as possible after the accident, and remained on the spot during the night. By his directions the *débris* was removed promptly, and yesterday the trains passed over the road as usual.

This is the most terrible disaster that ever occurred on this road; only two human lives having been sacrificed upon it since its construction; and, in the present instance, we learn that the man in charge of the gang, near Wesleyville, has confessed before a Coroner's jury that he, and he alone, is to blame for the casualty.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT PARADE.

Official Programme of the Day—The Route of March and Formation of the Fire Brigade—The Department to be Reviewed by Gov. Fenton and Mayor Hoffman.

On Wednesday next, the 21st inst., the second annual parade of the New-York Metropolitan Fire Department will take place. The occasion will be one of considerable interest, as an exhibit of the actual and effective strength of the Department, as well as a celebration of the anniversary of its complete organization. The preparations for this parade have been in active progress for some weeks, and it will no doubt be a creditable exhibit of the *matériel* and *personnel* of the Department. The following order from Chief-Engineer Elisha Kingsland, will be issued to the several companies to-day. It gives all necessary details:

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF-ENGINEER METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT, FIREMEN'S HALL, NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1866.

By order of the Board of Fire Commissioners the second annual parade of this Department will take place on Wednesday, 21st inst. The Department will be reviewed by His Excellency Reuben E. Fenton, Governor of the State of New-York; His Honor John T. Hoffman, Mayor of the City of New-York; the Boards of Supervisors, Aldermen and Councilmen; Fire Commissioners, heads of departments, &c. Line will be formed on Fourteenth-street, right resting on Eighth-avenue, and extending toward Broadway in the following order:

Platoon of Police.
Dodworth's Band.
GRAND MARSHAL.
Chief-Engineer Elisha Kingsland.
AID TO GRAND MARSHAL.
Assistant-Engineer Joseph L. Perley.
SPECIAL AIDS.
Engineer Eli Bates,
Engineer Gilbert J. Orr.

FIRST DIVISION.
MARSHAL.
Engineer Thomas Sullivan.
Engine Company No. 1.
Hook and Ladder Company No. 1.
Engine Company No. 2.
Engine Company No. 3.
Engine Company No. 4.
Hook and Ladder Company No. 2.

SECOND DIVISION.
MARSHAL.
Engineer M. Shannessy.
Engine Company No. 5.
Engine Company No. 6.
Engine Company No. 7.
Hook and Ladder Company No. 3.
Engine Company No. 8.
Engine Company No. 9.

THIRD DIVISION.
MARSHAL.
Engineer J. Conley.
Engine Company No. 10.
Hook and Ladder Company No. 4.
Engine Company No. 11.
Engine Company No. 12.
Engine Company No. 13.
Hook and Ladder Company No. 5.

FOURTH DIVISION.
MARSHAL.
Engineer B. Sheridan.
Engine Company No. 14.
Engine Company No. 15.
Engine Company No. 16.
Hook and Ladder Company No. 6.
Engine Company No. 17.

FIFTH DIVISION.
Downing's 71st Regiment Band.
MARSHAL.
Engineer William W. Rhodes.
Engine Company No. 18.
Engine Company No. 19.
Hook and Ladder Company No. 7.
Engine Company No. 20.
Engine Company No. 21.
Engine Company No. 22.

SIXTH DIVISION.
MARSHAL.
Engineer William Banham, Jr.
Hook and Ladder Company No. 8.
Engine Company No. 23.
Engine Company No. 24.
Engine Company No. 25.
Hook and Ladder Company No. 9.

SEVENTH DIVISION.
MARSHAL.
Engineer Robert V. Mackey.
Engine Company No. 26.
Engine Company No. 27.
Engine Company No. 28.
Hook and Ladder Company No. 10.
Engine Company No. 29.
Engine Company No. 30.

EIGHTH DIVISION.
MARSHAL.
Engineer W. Brandon.
Engine Company No. 31.
Hook and Ladder Company No. 11.
Engine Company No. 32.
Engine Company No. 33.
Engine Company No. 34.
Hook and Ladder Company No. 12.

Line will be formed at 1¾ P. M. precisely. Officers and men will appear in full uniform.

Foremen of companies are instructed to take the most direct route, and so arrange as to have their apparatus on the ground 15 minutes prior to time for formation of line, and immediately on arrival report to the Marshal of the Division to which they are assigned.

Companies will form in the following order, horses' heads toward Broadway:

ENGINE COMPANIES.
Foreman.
Eight members in one section.
Steamer—Engineer on engine.
Tender.

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANIES.
Foreman.
Nine members in one section,
Truck.

After line is formed no smoking will be allowed, nor will any officer or member be permitted to leave the line until dismissed.

The line of march will be up Fourteenth-street to Broadway, down Broadway to and through the City Hall Park to Nassau-street, down Nassau-street to Maiden-lane, down Maiden-lane to Pearl-street, down Pearl-street to Wall-street, up Wall-street to Broadway, up Broadway to and in front of the Astor House, where the band will halt, and the companies will file off and proceed by the nearest route to their respective locations.

In case of an alarm of fire, the companies to leave the line will be designated by the Chief-Engineer.

Officers in command of companies will be held responsible for any delay in having apparatus and men in line punctually at the time designated, and for any deviation from orders.

Should a postponement of the review be rendered necessary, notice will be sent to each Police-station one hour previous to time fixed for formation of line.

ELISHA KINGSLAND, Chief-Engineer.

THE INSURANCE LAW.

Prosecutions to be Commenced Against Violaters of the Law—The Way Brokers do Business in this City.

For a long time past brokers and insurance agents in this State, and more particularly in this City, have been in the habit of violating with impunity the laws relating to out of town insurance companies. Occasionally one of these gentlemen is caught, as was the case with Mr. Charles M. Peck, who was fined $500 for acting as agent in this City for the Dirigo Insurance Company of Maine, which Company, it will be remembered, failed under the losses sustained during the Portland conflagration. The Dirigo had not complied with our State laws, and Mr. Peck held no certificate of authority from the Insurance Department authorizing him to act as agent in this State. Mr. Peck claimed to be acting in ignorance of the law, and probably was so. This, however, merely shows the necessity for insurance agents making themselves acquainted with the law in all its bearings. Our merchants too, would do well to pay a little attention to this matter. Many of them are insured in out of town companies, of whose standing they cannot possibly know anything, to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars. Below we append a few extracts from the insurance laws bearing on this question:

SECTION 26. It shall not be lawful for any fire insurance company, association or partnership, incorporated by or organized under the laws of any other State of the United States, or any foreign Government, directly or indirectly, to take risks or transact any business of insurance in this State, unless possessed of the amount of actual capital required of similar companies formed under the provisions of this act; and any such company desiring to transact any such business, as aforesaid, by an agent or agents, in this State, shall first appoint an attorney in this State on whom process of law can be served, and file in the office of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department a certified copy of the vote or resolution of the directors appointing such attorney. * * No agent shall be allowed to transact business for any company whose capital is impaired to the extent of 20 per cent. thereof, while such deficiency shall continue. * * Nor shall it be lawful for any agent or agents to act for any company or companies referred to in this section, directly or indirectly, in taking risks or transacting the business of fire or inland navigation insurance in this State, without procuring from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department a certificate of authority stating that such company has complied with all the requisitions of the act which apply to such companies. * * Any violation of any of the provisions of this section shall subject the party violating to a penalty of $500 for each violation, and of the additional sum of $100 for each month during which any such agent shall neglect to make such publication, or to file such affidavits and statements as are herein required. * * The term agent or agents, used in this section, shall include an acknowledged agent or surveyor, or any other person or persons, who shall, in any manner, aid in transacting the insurance business of any insurance company not incorporated by the laws of this State.

It will be seen that the law is sufficiently explicit, and, one would think, not easily evaded; yet owing to the fact that our business men are not acquainted with its provisions, brokers and agents violate it constantly. A merchant employs one of these men to obtain insurance on his property. Our City companies, perhaps, do not like the risk, and refuse it altogether or name a heavy premium. The broker, knowing that his principal will refuse to pay such a premium, and that consequently he will lose his brokerage, offers to obtain insurance in out-of-town companies, and the merchant, without knowing anything about the matter, blindly confides in his agent, and takes out a policy in a company that may be utterly worthless.

Thus, not only is the merchant subjected to great risk, but the insurance business of this City is greatly injured.

It is said that a few brokers who are not doing a legitimate business have opened offices in Jersey City, in order to evade our State law.

We understand that suits are to be commenced immediately against some thirty or forty brokers in this City who have been violating the insurance laws for some time past, by the Superintendent of Insurance, who has been greatly aided in procuring evidence against the parties by Mr. Warrin, of the Insurance Detective Agency, No. 68 Broadway.

THE PRINCE-STREET MURDER.

Arguments of Counsel—The Plea of Insanity set up, and Answered—Judge Russel's Charge—Verdict of Guilty.

The trial of Jeremiah O'Brien, for the murder of Kate Smith, was continued in the Court of General Sessions, before Judge Russel, yesterday. The Court-room was crowded as on previous days.

The defence offered the testimony of their best witness, as follows:

TESTIMONY OF ANDREW ANDREWS.

Andrew Andrews testified: I live at Albany; know O'Brien; first saw him in 1861 in Virginia; he was in the Twenty-fifth Regiment; did not see him for two years after that; last two years have seen him pretty often; saw him on the 20th of June, the day of the homicide; saw him on the corner of Mercer and Spring streets about 4 o'clock; he drank with me once on that day; did not see John Ward present with me at that time; O'Brien came to me on the corner and asked me if I had some stamps; he said he would take a drink with me if I had; we did drink, and after I had paid for it he was gone; while I saw him he looked excited; his eyes looked glassy; have seen persons laboring under an attack of delirium; thought O'Brien had an attack or was about to have one; do not understand the term mental and physical condition; thought O'Brien had been drinking very hard on the 20th of June, and was under some kind of excitement.

ARGUMENT OF THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Edward D. McCarty, counsel for the prisoner, proceeded to sum up the case for the defence. He returned thanks to the Jury for their patient attention during the progress of this trial, and the prisoner was under obligations for the patient attention they had bestowed upon the evidence on behalf of and for the saving of his life. He was equally satisfied with the testimony adduced by the prosecution; and all he asked of them was that during the brief hours they were to continue in Court, they would be as patient and attentive as during the former part of the trial. Unless they could produce some palliating circumstances in connection with the case the crime with which the prisoner was charged was a diabolical one. He would not have them understand that a harlot was incapable of truth; but it must have struck the Jury that if they concluded to hang that man, (the prisoner,) it would be upon the testimony of Amanda Cutler, the keeper of a house of prostitution. Thus society seeks to avenge itself by using that woman as an engine to execute justice. The real criminals were Amanda Cutler and society which tolerates her. Society had opened none of its churches or school-houses for the prisoner or the deceased, or such as they. Amanda Cutler's was the only school-house open to them, (prisoner and deceased.) All it had for them was menace. The prisoner was not educated, as the jurors were, and consequently had to grapple his way amid the labyrinths of the lowest walks of society. Another witness was present—one which he could not cross-examine—one against which the eloquence of an Erskine could not prevail—that was the knife which the prosecution had introduced for the purpose of appealing to their prejudices instead of their judgment. He claimed that in this case that knife was but an accident.

Its very appearance—its formidable aspect was argument sufficient, if nothing else was presented, to show the improbability of a person wielding such a weapon being of sane mind; its appearance was a telling evidence of the delirium of the person who should use it. He submitted that the prosecution must prove four things in order to convince sensible men of the truth of the charge against the prisoner at the bar. First, that he did take life; second, that the deceased was in the peace of society; third, that when the prisoner committed the act he was sane, and fourth, that when he did the act he did it with the intent to kill. He argued that it would be as bad to hang a man who was insane, as to kill a man who was not. Counsel here explained to the Jury what was the extent and meaning of the word murder, and said that if the prisoner was guilty of murder, then he must have been sane—a condition which was not supported by the testimony in the case. He then cited the cases of the negro, Van Ness, whose counsel, Wm. H. Seward, was laughed at for raising the plea of insanity; of Mary Harris, who traveled from Chicago to Washington to shoot Burroughs, and that of Daniel E. Sickles, who shot Keys; and claimed that, excepting the difference in social station, the case of O'Brien was the same as those alluded to, and if Mary Harris was the prisoner at the bar, instead of O'Brien, the presence of the knife in Court would not avail so much as it now does. They claimed that the testimony had shown abundantly that the prisoner was not sane at the time when he committed the act charged against him, and that the crime did not amount to more than murder in the second degree, and if the opinions of leading authorities were consulted, the verdict would be for manslaughter in the third degree. The necessities of their argument had compelled to offer these different positions to the jury, and they did not, on that account, necessarily abandon any of the positions named. They must deny that any premeditated intent on the part of the prisoner had been proved by the prosecution.

Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., Assistant District-Attorney, addressed the Jury as follows:

Your Honor and Gentlemen of the Jury: The sad case which has been before this Court since Tuesday last is about drawing to a close. The counsel for the unhappy prisoner, in their efforts to rescue their client from the just retribution of the law, have displayed a zeal and eloquence worthy of a better cause. But, gentlemen, my learned friends have had to deal with stern and irresistible facts—facts which no eloquence, no sophistry can disturb. The people have shown, beyond all peradventure, that Lucy A. McLaughlin, otherwise known as Kate Smith, was murdered by Jeremiah O'Brien on the 20th of June last, at No. 139 Prince-street, in this City. This is the foundation-stone of the prosecution, and on it we shall erect a superstructure, which, like Truth itself, will gather strength the more it is assailed. Now, Gentlemen of the Jury, the defence have endeavored to prove that the taking of the life of this poor girl was the act of an insane man. They claim that the prisoner at the bar, Jeremiah O'Brien, had lost his reason—that his intellect had yielded—and, thus demented, he perpetrated the deed for which he is now on trial. Insanity, gentlemen, is the common plea for the murderer. The records of this Court will show how often this plea is put forth in behalf of the man who has wet his hands with the blood of his victim; and how often, too, the plea falls utterly to the ground for the want of both collateral and direct support. So it is in the case now before you. I would not waste the time of the Court, nor impose upon your patience, by any elaborate argument to prove that the prisoner at the bar, at the time of the murder, was in full possession of his reason. Allow me simply to direct your attention to one or two circumstances, which demonstrate, beyond all doubt, that the prisoner, instead of being insane, had "method in his madness;" he was cool, deliberate, calculating, constructive. What are the facts to support this position? We have it in evidence that on the afternoon of the 20th of June last, about the hour of 3 o'clock, Jeremiah O'Brien is seen near the stand of a fishmonger, at the corner of Prince and Greene streets. On that stand at the time was this monstrous knife—the messenger of death. That, at about 4 o'clock of the same afternoon, he sends a letter to the deceased; in a few minutes he learns that she is at home. Armed for the occasion, stealthily and unknown to any one, he proceeds to No. 139 Prince-street, there to carry out his deadly purpose. A few moments after gaining access to her room, a shriek is heard. The inmates of the house rush to the room; they see the unfortunate deceased on her bended knee, and hear her exclaim, "For the love you have for me and your mother, Oh! Jeremiah! give me what you have in your hand." O'Brien in response to her appeal, requested the deceased to order Mrs. Cutler from the room. The deceased said nothing in reply, but she, poor girl, shook her head, looked terrified and gazed imploringly at the prisoner. She arose, left the room, succeeded in reaching the first landing of the staircase, when O'Brien, overtaking her, intent on the purpose of death, unwilling to give that poor girl a moment to breathe a prayer to her God for forgiveness and mercy, instantly struck her from earth by plunging the tab-knife into her back, tearing open her very heart.

The evidence here, gentlemen, develops the significant fact, that after the deceased had pleaded most earnestly for her life, and while the murderous intent was in full incubation in the mind of O'Brien, he deliberately and coolly requested the poor girl to order Mrs. Cutler from the room; well knowing that to have a human eye to witness the tragedy about to be enacted, would necessarily fix the crime upon him! Again, he voluntarily remarks to Capt. Mills—"I wrote the letter—I did it, and will plead guilty to save the county the expense of a trial." Is such the conduct, is such the language of an insane man? In the face of these broad, irresistible facts, demonstrating with all the force of truth this deliberate premeditated murder, what, I ask, becomes of the theory of insanity? Throw it, gentlemen to the winds; it has not the consistency; nor the strength, of a rope of sand; it has no principle of cohesion; it falls to the earth by the pressure of its own infirmity.

Something has been said during this trial about the character of the house No. 139 Prince-street. The inmates have been represented as prostitutes, and the house as a den of iniquity. To these allegations I have nothing to reply. But, gentlemen, when we condemn these unfortunate women and cut them off from all sympathy, and even deny them simple justice, it would be well for the philanthropist to bear in memory that many of the fallen females of this great City are but the victims of treachery and deception—they have believed too much—their faith has been too confiding—they have been robbed of their virtue—woman's brightest and holiest gem—and while the wretched plunderers revel in their triumphs they extend no hand of pity to their victims, but let them die in misery and degradation. Oh! gentlemen,

> "Let us think gently of the fallen!
> What has been done we partly may compute,
> We know not what has been resisted."

Gentlemen, thanking you for your attention and the earnest consideration which for four days you have given to this case, I leave the verdict in your hands. Your object is truth and the vindication of justice. Look to all the facts as they have been presented; analyze them with a jealous scrutiny; separate true from false testimony; and when you deliver your verdict let each one of you feel in his heart that you have each and all endeavored to perform your duty. May God be with you and enable you to do the right.

JUDGE RUSSEL'S CHARGE.

Judge Russel said that Jeremiah O'Brien, the prisoner, was charged with the murder of Kate Smith. The duty of the Jury was to determine as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner. He instructed them as to the definition of murder. From the evidence in the case they must gather the intent, and if it was not clearly established the prisoner could not be convicted of murder. Here the Judge quoted from the testimony of Frank Newman relative to his missing the knife from his stand. That accounted for the knife. Amanda Cutler saw the prisoner with the knife in his hand, and saw him pursue the deceased out of the room, and saw him strike her between the shoulders with the knife, killing her almost instantaneously. He next referred to the note sent to deceased by the hand of John Ward, and to the existence of ill feeling between prisoner and deceased, a fact which was settled by the note. From these facts they would determine whether the act was premeditated or not, or whether, at the time, he intended to take life. If the intent was not made out to their satisfaction, then they must determine the character of the offence committed under the indictment. They could convict for a lesser offence, but it was their duty to render a verdict in accordance with the law and evidence of the case. If they were satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that the homicide was committed with malice, it was their duty to return a verdict of murder as charged; otherwise not. There was no evidence of jealousy, except it be inferred from the letter. It was proven by the defence that six days previous to the homicide the prisoner was laboring under the effect of delirium tremens, and that on the day of the murder he had drunk four glasses of Bourbon whisky; yet there was no evidence to show that he had drunk any during the previous six days, and that he was with Mary O'Gorman on the 18th and 19th of June, the two days previous to the murder. The Court then called the attention of the Jury to the theory of insanity set up by the defence. Partial insanity is not by law an excuse for crime, and can only be so when it deprives the party of his reason in regard to the act charged to be criminal. When the question of sanity or insanity is presented upon the evidence in a cause, the Jury must be satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that the accused was sane when he committed the act. But if he knew the nature and quality of the act, and that he was doing wrong, the law holds him responsible. In regard to the medical testimony in this case, it had been shown that moral insanity never dethrones the reason. There is a distinction established which makes insanity different to the condition produced by intoxication. In the case of Ferris, intoxication was not regarded as an excuse for his murdering his wife; and in that case a similar defence was offered to that which has been set up. The distinction is clearly made in this case between insanity and the condition produced by intoxication. In one aspect of the case the evidence would give the prisoner the benefit of the plea of insanity, and in another it would not. If you feel satisfied, beyond a reasonable doubt, that when the prisoner struck the deceased with the knife he meant to kill her, and was conscious of the nature and quality of the act he was doing, then your verdict should be guilty of the murder of Kate Smith. If you find his mind was so diseased that he did not know it was wrong, then it is your duty to say not guilty on the ground of insanity. My duty is accomplished; yours is now to commence. Deal with this case in accordance with the law and evidence, and render your verdict accordingly.

THE JURY ASK FOR INSTRUCTIONS.

At 10 minutes before 5 o'clock the Jury returned to ask for instructions.

The second juror asked: How much premeditation is necessary to make a difference between the first and second degrees of murder?

The Court read from the report of the case of the People against Clark, which went to show that if there was sufficient deliberation to form a design to take life, and to put that design into execution by destroying life, there is sufficient deliberation to constitute murder, no matter whether the design be formed at the instant of striking the fatal blow or whether it be contemplated for months.

The same Juror also asked; Is a person responsible for acts done under the influence of drinking which influence is not drunkenness? Meaning—the influence of a return of an old attack of the delirium tremens.

The Court read from a decision of the Court of Appeals to the effect that there was no injustice in holding a man responsible for a voluntary act committed while in a condition which had been brought about by a voluntary throwing aside of the restraints of law.

The Jury subsequently asked for further instructions, and received them, and after another absence, of about five minutes, they returned to Court at about 6:15 o'clock and rendered the following verdict:

THE VERDICT.

We find Jeremiah O'Brien, the prisoner at the bar, guilty of murder in the first degree of Kate Smith.

The Court was then adjourned till Monday.

Communication Between the Upper and Lower Sections of the City—Meeting of the State Senate Committee on the Subject—Forty Plans Presented to the Committee.

According to announcement, the Commission appointed by the State Senate to report some feasible plan for improving the means of communication between the upper and lower sections of the City, met on Thursday, Senators Cornell, Andrews and Low, Mayor Hoffman, State Engineer Goodsell, and Mr. Craven, of the Croton Aqueduct Department, being present.

The Commission had advertised for proposals and suggestions in regard to improving the means of transit between the upper and lower sections of the city, and in answer thereto about forty proposals had been sent in. On examining these it was found that many of them were so similar in character that the whole might be classed under five heads, as follows: First, a surface road; second, an elevated road; third, an underground road; fourth, a road running through an open cutting; fifth, a road passing through the centre of the blocks.

Among the plans submitted, calling for special notice, were those of Mr. Robinson for a double track tunnel road running under Broadway, and Mr. Nicholson for a pneumatic road resembling that now in operation in London, England. Mr. Caryl and several others proposed an elevated track, the cars to be propelled by compressed air. Mr. Nowlan proposed a system of open excavation, the expense of which, however, was so enormous that its consideration is almost out of the question. Besides this objection it would greatly interfere with the gas, water and sewerage systems.

Mr. Joseph Dixon offered a plan for an improved tunnel road. He proposes to complete the excavation from the surface, and then to lower therein a tube of cast iron, which is to form the tunnel.

Messrs. Harvey & Trastour offered plans for "endless belt" roads, and cars propelled by endless wire ropes.

Mr. Van Housen offered a plan similar to that fully explained some time ago in the Times for an aerial road running over the outer edge of the sidewalk. A number of plans of a similar kind were also presented.

The objection to a very large number of these plans is, that they apply only to the propelling power to be used, and make no provision whatever for the laying of the track, which is really the principal point to be considered.

From the conversation which occurred between the members of the Commission it was evident that they would not entertain the question of laying a track through Broadway. Several members of the Committee, Mr. Craven among them, are known to be opposed to the tunnel scheme on the ground that it would interfere with the gas and water pipes and sewers. The same objections are made to various other plans.

The Committee will give all the plans due consideration, and will report to the Legislature at its next session.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

ROBBED IN A DRAM-SHOP.

James McCarty, a resident of Rockaway, L. I., came to this City on Monday evening, and dropped into Riley's liquor-saloon, No. 121 Mulberry-street, where he became partially intoxicated. Riley permitted him to remain in the back-room, where he went to sleep. While thus oblivious Hugh McTeague, a disreputable character, entered the room and began fumbling about the sleeping form of McCarty. Subsequently McCarty discovered that he had been robbed of $170 in United States Treasury notes. McTeague was arrested by Officer Milligan, of the Fourteenth Precinct. On being arraigned before the magistrate yesterday afternoon the accused was remanded for further examination. None of the stolen money was recovered.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

DETECTION OF AN ALLEGED THIEF.

Solomon Lilienthal, who does business at No. 119 Nassau-street, appeared before the magistrate yesterday, and made oath that on the 31st day of August last, some one to him unknown, stole and carried away thirty-eight picture albums, valued at $120, from a stand in front of his store door. Nothing was seen by the owner of the thief or the stolen goods from that time until yesterday morning, when he found one of the albums in a stationer's store in Division-street. Upon being questioned, the gentleman said that he purchased eight albums of the same description from one Joseph McDonough, a few days since. Officer Lyon, therefore, arrested McDonough and conveyed him to the Essex Market Police Court, where he was committed for trial.

A HEARTLESS WRETCH.

On Wednesday of the present week, Mrs. Henrietta Gow, who resides at No. 149 Clinton-street, buried her husband. Shortly after returning home from the funeral she was taken suddenly ill, and was compelled to leave the room. A young man named James Conners, who had been a sort of messenger for her during the arrangements of the funeral, was present when Mrs. Gow went out, and promised to remain until her return. When the lady came back Conners was gone, and so were $90 in United States notes and $150 worth of jewelry, which had been placed in the drawer of a bureau in the apartment. Suspecting the messenger of the theft, she sought the assistance of Police Officer Carr, of the Thirteenth Precinct, who yesterday arrested the accused in Fifty-third-street, and found nearly all the stolen property in his possession. He was immediately conveyed before Justice Shandley, who committed him for examination in default of the required bail.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT THEFT.

Julius Weinburg keeps a retail fur establishment on the second floor of No. 285 Grand-street, and in order to catch the eyes of passers-by, he exhibits valuable samples of his goods in a show-case, just in the doorway leading to the sidewalk. In the evenings this stand is moved back a few feet into the hallway, and the door is securely fastened, so as to protect the case. On Thursday evening, as Sergt. Davenport, of the Tenth Precinct, was passing by, he saw that the door was ajar, and suspecting something wrong, he stepped into the hallway, where he found two men, one named John Riley and the other John Sullivan, apparently engaged in forcing the lock of the show-case. He immediately arrested them, and yesterday conveyed them before Justice Shandley, who committed them for examination on the charge of attempt at larceny.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

ACCUSED OF STEALING FURS.

Yesterday morning two boys, brothers, by the names of Frederick and Frank Smith, were arrested and brought before Justice Dodge, charged with stealing $21 worth of furs, &c., from the store of their former employer, Solomon Unjer, No. 480 Third-avenue. They were committed for examination in default of the required bail.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cornelius Ward, arrested for stealing $5 worth of twine from Pier No. 44 North River, on Thursday, and Andrew Kirwan, charged by Davis Peter with stealing an old coat worth $4 from his wagon, were both committed for examination in default of $300 bail.

Yorkville Court—Before Justice Kelly.

STABBING A "GREENHORN."

John Kimm, a grocer and liquor-dealer at the corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth-street, complains that a number of bad boys in the neighborhood annoy him very much, hanging about the corner and stealing from him whenever opportunity offers. On Thursday evening the grocer stationed a nephew of his—a boy of perhaps 15 years of age, who had recently "come over"—at the door to keep a watch upon the disturbers of his peace. Presently, so says the grocer, a party of the boys came along, and finding that their game of theft was foiled by the faithfulness of the boy-watcher, they stepped up to him, and after saying something to him which he did not understand, one of them drew a knife or other sharp instrument with which he stabbed the poor boy just below the left eye, inflicting a terrible wound, from which, it is said by the attending physician, he will probably lose his sight altogether. Officer Harradan, happening to be in the neighborhood at the time gave chase to the boys and succeeded in capturing three of them, viz.: Christian Henry, Philip Reilly and Geo. Flanders, who were yesterday conveyed before Justice Kelly and committed for examination.

NEW-JERSEY.

Serious Accidents on Railroads.—On Thursday evening, Mr. John Sinclair, shipping merchant in New-York, got upon the platform of a car at the Hoboken Ferry to return to his home in West Hoboken. At the corner of Ferry and Washington streets the car run off the track, when Mr. Sinclair was thrown to the ground and sustained a compound fracture of the left leg. His leg—which will undoubtedly have to be amputated—was properly attended to by Dr. Chabert, after which he was conveyed home. The same evening a laboring man in the employ of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, was run over by a gravel train and had his foot and ankle crushed. He was taken to the hospital, and Dr. Chabert performed an amputation.

Movements for Political Ascendency.—It is stated that at the next session of the New-Jersey Legislature, which is strongly Republican, the following measures relating to Jersey City will be introduced and carried through: 1. The abolishment of the office of Recorder, and the appointment by the Governor of a City Judge for a term of seven years. 2. To increase the Board of Police Commissioners to five members, and constitute them a Board of Excise. 3. To annex Lafayette from the Town of Bergen and thus add a Republican Ward. 4. To divide the Fifth Ward, (now strongly Democratic,) and thereby make a gain of one Republican Ward. The two last measures, if successful, would add six Republican members to the Board of Aldermen.

The Morris and Essex Railroad.—A new time-table has just been issued by this road, to go into effect on the 19th inst. This is the first time-table that has been issued since the extension of the track from Hackettstown to Easton. A few changes have been made in the time of the local and other trains.

LAW REPORTS.

The Case of the Rebel Lieut. Braine.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Nelson.

The case of the United States against the rebel Lieut. Braine was set down for trial yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Nelson. Mr. Craft, counsel for the prisoner, stated that he was unable to procure the attendance of the necessary witnesses, as they were afraid themselves of being arrested, but if the District-Attorney would admit the facts he expected to prove by them, he would at once go to trial. Judge Nelson stated that if the District-Attorney was satisfied of the truth of the facts which the prisoner's counsel desired him to admit, he could take the responsibility of admitting them.

The case was put over for the term.

The Eastman Defalcations—A Suit in Equity to Set Aside a Mortgage.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 16.

Before Justice Potter.

Cornelius S. Bushnell vs. *Smith J. Eastman and Levi Eastman.*—The trial of this important action was commenced yesterday, and will doubtless be continued during the coming week. It is brought, on what is technically termed the Equity side of the Court, for the purpose of setting aside a certain mortgage on some leasehold property situated in Bond-street. The defendant, Smith J. Eastman, failed for a large amount in June, 1865, and suddenly and secretly took his departure for Europe. Just prior to leaving he executed a mortgage on the property in question to his father, Levi Eastman. This instrument on its face shows it to have been executed for the purpose of securing the payment of $22,000. Bushnell, the plaintiff, is one of Mr. S. J. Eastman's creditors. Numerous suits are pending in the various Courts, all growing out of the manner in which Eastman disposed of his property just before and after his leaving this country in 1865.

The counsel for the plaintiff, in opening the case, went into an extended account of the defendant's transactions in this country and in Europe. He said the father and son now resided in an elegant mansion in Clinton-avenue, Brooklyn, one of the finest streets for private residences in this country. Prior to June, 1865, Mr. S. J. Eastman was a man who stood high in the business community. As a provision dealer in Broad-street, and a member of the Produce Exchange, he did a very large business, and merchants reposed confidence in him. Counsel said that, armed with powers of attorney from various creditors, he followed defendant to Europe. He tracked him to his place of concealment in Lyons, France, and there, in company with the American Consul, had several interviews with him in regard to compromise. Unless defendant came to his terms, he, counsel, was so situated that he could have him arrested and brought back to this country under the Extradition Treaty between France and this country.

When the plaintiff's counsel concluded his opening, Mr. Lord, for the defendants, said he had a motion to make. Referring to the complaint, he said that it appeared that the action was commenced by Mr. Bushnell and all other creditors of S. J. Eastman, who might appear and join in the prosecution of the action.

What counsel wanted was to know who these other creditors are who have made up their minds to come in and bear the expenses of the prosecution. It was due to the defendants that they should know who they had to fight. After considerable discussion by counsel on either side, it was finally decided by the Court that only Mr. Bushnell was the party plaintiff in this action. The trial of the action will be resumed on Monday next, at 10 A. M.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Barney, Butler & Parsons and Ex-Judge Pierrepont; for defendants, Mr. D. D. Lord.

How Far a Receipt in Full is Valid.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II—NOV. 16.

Before Justice Mullen and a Jury.

Weilbacher vs. *Barth.*—This was an action to recover the sum of $1,094, balance of an account for a stock of cigars sold by plaintiff to defendant. The evidence on the part of plaintiff was that he sold goods to defendant to the amount of $1,694; that some months afterward he, (the plaintiff,) finding that defendant would not pay him, and fearing that he would lose the whole amount of his debt, consented to defendant's proposition, and received $600, for which he gave a receipt in full.

Afterward, however, the defendant opened a place of business here, and plaintiff now seeks to recover the balance. The defendant pleaded the receipt, and set up that the goods were damaged, which damage he discovered six months after the sale. The Judge charged the Jury to the effect that a receipt for $600, although in full, was no bar to an action for the balance. The only manner in which a party could free himself from a debt by paying a portion was by a release under seal.

As to the alleged damage to the goods, six months' time was too long for the defendant to wait. If goods were damaged, it was incumbent to inform the vender within a reasonable time. Still, however, if the basis of settlement, as alleged by the defendant, was founded upon the alleged damaged condition of the goods aforesaid, and that was taken into consideration when the receipt in full was given, this would be a good consideration and the receipt was good. The only question then for the Jury was, were the goods damaged, and, if so, whether that was the damage considered when the receipt in full was given.

The Jury was directed to bring in a sealed verdict by Monday morning. Blumenstiel and Cohen, attorneys for plaintiff. W. Shaw, attorney for defendant.

Supreme Court—Kings County—Special Term—Nov. 16.

Before Hon. J. W. Gilbert.

ABOUT A PEAT-BED—ACTION TO ENFORCE TO CONTRACT.

William H. Fogg vs. *Emma E. Tasker and Others.*—This was an action brought to enforce the execution of a contract. It appeared that Mrs. Tasker had possession of two pieces of land in Queens County, near the Cypress Hill Cemetery, which she held under two separate leases from two different parties for five years, containing a permission for the lessee, at any time during the continuance of the lease, to acquire the fee, upon the payment of a certain sum of money fixed therein. On the 26th of August an agreement or contract was executed between Mrs. Tasker and a Mr. J. M. Woodward, in which she agreed to sell for the sum of $15,000 the property embraced in one of the leases to him, and the right of way over the property embraced in the other lease. On or before, it was alleged, the period agreed upon for carrying out this contract, Mr. Woodward assigned all his right, title and interest under the contract, to the plaintiff in this action. At the expiration of the period, two or three weeks for executing the title, Mr. Fogg, through his agent, Mr. Woodward, made the payment called for by the contract, $15,000, expecting to receive the deed not only for the land, but for the right of way; but only a deed for the land was given. Mrs. Tasker brought her agent, her husband, stating that inasmuch as the right of way was over another lease, it would be more convenient to grant it in a separate instrument. This was agreed to, but although frequent demands were made for this other deed it was not forthcoming. The land in question formed a basin of about six acres, surrounded by hills, except at one end where there was a depression or gap which was the only outlet for drainage of the plot. This basin contained a very extensive deposit of peat, and this fact it was that induced the purchase, and to make it valuable this right of way for access and drainage was essential. It was as valuable as was the land itself. After the use of this right of way for two years, during which substantial buildings were erected and a drain laid down, and other improvements made, at a cost of near $20,000, the right of way was suddenly closed. This action was brought to enforce the original contract. Mrs. Tasker, it seems, has found a purchaser for the land over which the right of way extended, in one Rosenfelt, for the sum of $25,000. Mr. Woodward and Mr. Fogg testified to the statement above set forth.

For the defendants it was alleged that in making the original contract it was never contemplated that there should be any further conveyance of the right of way and of drainage than was there expressed; that its subsequent use was by sufferance only; that in pursuance of that contract they attended at the place appointed by Woodward, where the deed was to be executed, on the 10th of September, 1864, the day named, when he utterly failed to furnish the purchase money, and the contract was therefore void and at an end. Subsequently Mr. Fogg was found to furnish the money, and a deed was executed to him for the property, in which no reference was made to the reservation of the right of way, and which was executed for a different consideration. To sustain these allegations the testimony of Mr. and Mrs. Tasker was introduced, who testified in substance as stated above, and directly in conflict with the testimony for the plaintiff, in respect to the material points as to the reservation of the right of way and of drainage. Decision reserved.

For plaintiff, T. W. Howe and J. Buchanan Henry; for defendants, Messrs. Chambers and Pomeroy.

A PECULIAR CASE—THE EXTENT OF THE RESPONSIBILITY OF A HUSBAND FOR HIS WIFE.

Francis P. Kowing vs. *Washington Manly and others.*—Defendants apply for a new trial under the following circumstances: Mr. Kowing was a resident of Morrisania, Westchester County, frequently operated in the Stock Exchange, and employed Messrs. Manly & Co. as his brokers. In October, 1865, he was taken sick, and his illness increased in severity until in the latter part of December and during the most of January, he was, as described by his regular attending physician, speechless, motionless and "like a dead man except he could breathe." There had been some difficulty between Mr. Kowing and his wife, and soon after his sickness he addressed a note to Manly & Co., directing them not to deliver nine seven-thirty bonds he had purchased, and which they held for him, to any one except upon his written order. In January an order was presented to Manly & Co. by Mrs. Kowing, purporting to be signed by Mr. Kowing, requesting the delivery of the bonds to her, and which defendants responded to by handing them to her. Mr. Kowing denied that this order was signed by him, or that he was competent, physically or mentally, to sign it, and brought suit at the October Circuit of this Court to recover the value thereof, and upon trial before a jury judgment was found in his favor. Defendants now apply for a new trial on the ground of newly-discovered evidence. Affidavits were presented to the effect that since the trial it had been ascertained that Dr. Austin Flint, who was the consulting physician on the occasion of the illness of Mr. Kowing, could testify that before and after, and within three or four days of the 6th of January, 1866, when it was alleged Mr. Kowing was in this paralyzed state, he was in such condition that he could always, the Doctor thought, write his own name.

On behalf of plaintiff counter affidavits were produced. From Dr. Horton, the regular attending physician of Mr. Kowing, reiterating his statement on the previous trial as to the condition of his patient from Dr. Melins, the partner of Dr. Horton, and from the druggist who compounded his prescription, in corroboration of the same. The nurses and several of the neighbors deposed to the same effect. An affidavit was offered from plaintiff's counsel also to the effect that before the suit was commenced he had told defendants and their counsel what the physicians of Mr. Kowing would testify to, and urged them to prosecute Mrs. Kowing for forgery, offering to withdraw the suit for the recovery of the bonds if they would do so, which they refused to do; that defendant's counsel was aware that Dr. Flint was a witness, as on the trial he had asked to have him called; that on the 15th (Wednesday) deponent had himself called on Dr. Flint and had a long interview with him in regard to the condition of Mr. Kowing on January 6, 1866, in which he denied in the most positive terms that he had ever sworn that plaintiff was able to write his name in January, 1866. In addition, were offered affidavits of neighbors, taken in another action brought by Mr. Kowing against his wife, to show that there was a hostile feeling on her part against him, that she neglected him during his sickness, entertained gentlemen with feasting, wine and liquors, that people were aroused by his cries for help from her abuse, that she spent most of her time in New-York, that she endeavored in his absence to take the furniture from the house, and that her reputation where she resided had for a long time been bad.

Counsel for defendant denied the truth of the affidavit of opposing counsel so far as he himself was concerned and had leave to put in an affidavit to that effect.

Counsel for defendant argued that the trial at the Circuit turned wholly on the medical evidence as to the condition of Mr. Kowing, and his ability to sign his name, and that the evidence of Dr. Flint, could it have been obtained, would have shown a contrary state of facts. It was therefore not cumulative, but new evidence, as they had offered none of the kind before. Another point was, that as these bonds had been delivered to the wife, they were, according to the principles of the common law, delivered to the husband. If the value of the bonds were recovered from defendants they would turn round and sue plaintiff for their fraudulent obtention by his wife. It would be absurd to allow such a result to occur, and therefore a new trial should be granted.

Counsel for plaintiff claimed that the whole common law relations as between man and wife had been changed subsequent to 1848, and ceased to apply.

The Court said that was not so, that it had been held the other way in this district, and that a husband was liable for an assault and battery committed on his wife.

There was some further argument, when the Court took the papers and reserved its decision.

For plaintiffs, Benedict and Thorn; for defendants, Sterling and Walden.

A Gold Speculation—Failure to Keep up the Margin.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—NOV. 16.

Before Judge Cardozo.

John F. Schepfler vs. *Henry Eisen.*—Plaintiff is a broker, and was employed by defendant in 1866 to purchase gold on speculation, defendant putting up the usual margin of 5 per cent. During the speculations gold went down, and plaintiff called on defendant for $5,000 more margin, giving due notice that if it was not forthcoming by 12 o'clock the next day the gold would be sold for the market value. The margin was not put up, and the gold was sold below what defendant's margin covered. This action was to recover the balance with commissions amounting to $5,301 29.

Defendant raised a point of law that sufficient notice of the time and place of sale was not given, and that plaintiff, by selling as he did, made the transaction his own; also, that the law of Congress regulating gold speculations was not complied with.

The Jury decided in favor of the broker, and gave him a verdict for the full amount claimed.

Boudoin and Larocque for plaintiff; Burrill and Davidson for defendant.

Suit for False Imprisonment.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—NOV. 16.

Before Judge Cardozo.

This was an action for damages for false imprisonment and malicious prosecution, brought by Michael Myers against Jas. W. Faulkner, the ground of complaint being that in December, 1859, Faulkner caused the arrest of Myers on a false charge of perjury, alleged to have been committed in certain testimony given by him in a suit in which Faulkner was plaintiff. The charge was dismissed by Justice Steers through some informality in the affidavits but without prejudice to the right of Faulkner to rendew the charge. The prosecution was not followed up by Faulkner, for the reason, as he alleges, that Myers requested that it should be discontinued, and admitted that he was mistaken in the testimony about which the charge of perjury was made.

The defendent denies malice in making the charge, and alleges that it was made on probable cause.

The Jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff for $1,000.

H. H. Morange for plaintiff, O. L. Stewart for defendant.

Tender of a Check by a Party Having Funds in Bank held to be Good—Balance of Testimony—Nonsuit, &c.

MARINE COURT—NOV. 15 AND 16.

Before Judge Hearn and a Jury.

Dillon vs. Miller et al.—This action was to recover wages and damages upon an alleged contract to employ the plaintiff for one year from March 1, 1866, at a salary of $1,000, payable in monthly installments. Defendants denied the agreement and claimed that plaintiff was only in their employ on trial, under an agreement to be employed for a year in case they were satisfied with him after such trial, and that not being satisfied with him they discharged him on the 30th of April, and tendered him a check on their bank, where they had funds to meet it, for the amount of his wages up to that time, which he refused.

The plaintiff was the only witness on his own behalf, as to the contract, and his evidence was directly denied by both defendants, and was also contradicted by a letter written by him showing that no contract had been made, and by two witnesses who swore to admissions on his part that no contract had been made.

The evidence showed, without contradiction, that when this tender of the check was made the plaintiff did not object to it because it was made in a check, or on any ground, but merely refused to receive it, saying he did not want it, that he could get more. Plaintiff objected that the tender being in a check was not a legal and sufficient tender. The Court ruled that the check was a sufficient tender, inasmuch as it appeared that defendants had funds in the bank to meet it, and that plaintiff did not object to receiving his pay in a check, but placed his refusal on other grounds; that the plaintiff must be confined to the objections which he made at the time of the tender.

After the evidence was all in the defendants claimed they were entitled to have the complaint dismissed on the ground that the plaintiff swearing one way as to the contract and both of the defendants directly the other way, there was a balance of testimony, and that the defendants being corroborated by plaintiff's letter and two other witnesses, and there being no impeachment of the character or credibility of any of the witnesses the plaintiff had failed to make out his case. The Court sustained the views of defendants, and thereupon plaintiff, at the suggestion of the Court, submitted to a nonsuit.

For plaintiff T. B. Clarkson, Esq.; for defendants, Messrs. Merchant, Conable and Elliott.

Business in the Law Courts.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—NOV. 16.

Before J. F. Barnard, Justice.

John Ross *vs.* Wm. B. Dubois; judgment for plaintiff for $103. Aaron Brinckerhoff et al. *vs.* Moses Songs; judgment for plaintiff for $555 22. Henry Ball et al *vs.* Norman Wiard; judgment for plaintiff for $467 65.

TRIAL BY COURT—JURY WAIVED.

The Meriden Brittannia Company *vs.* Simeon Leland et al.; judgment for plaintiffs for $4,081 09; allowance $100. Stephen Hayes *vs.* B. Giraux; judgment for plaintiff for $500. Joseph Wild *vs.* Charles C. Duncan et al.; judgment for plaintiff for $4,882 51; allowance 5 per cent.

BY COURT AND JURY.

Anselm Jakobi et al. *vs.* Meyer Eiseman; verdict for defendant by direction of the Court. Henry R. Kendall et al. *vs.* Richard W. Akin et al.; verdict for plaintiffs for $2,705 58; extra allowance $75.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 16.

By Justice Monell.

Moses Strasborger *vs.* The Western Union Telegraph Company; motion granted. Francis B. Cutting *vs.* Isaac Lee et al.; motion granted and cause referred to a Referee.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 16, 1866.

$6,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	109⅞
65,500	do	109⅛
500	do.......Small	108⅞
3,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'62	107
40,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'64	107¼
45,500	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'64	107⅛
85,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	107⅛
12,500	U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'65	107½
10,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New Issue	109¼
10,000	do	109⅛
10,000	U.S.5s,10-40s, C.	100⅞
10,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, Sec. Ser.	105¾
2,200	do.3d S..Small	105½
5,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '72	100½
10,000	N. Car. 6s.....x-c	61½
10,000	Tenn. 6s.....x-c	71⅝
5,000	Missouri 6s	87
1,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R.	87
62,000	O. & M. C.	31¾
20,000	O. & M. Pr. C.	80
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.	94
10,000	N.Y.Cen.6s,'76	106½
10,000	Erie 4th M	94
4,000	Buff.,N.Y.&E.1st	99
1,000	Mich. So.S.F.Bs.	97
8,000	Chic. & M. 1st M.	89
1,000	To.&W.1st M.Ex	93
1,000	C. & N.W. Con. Conv. Bds	84½
4,000	do	84
5,000	Mor.&Essex 1st	96¼
7,000	Pitts.F.W.&C.2d	98
4,000	Mil.& St.P.1stM.	94
40,000	C.&R.I.Pa.R.7s.	94
5	Fourth N. Bk	110
30	Cen. N. Bank	113
41	West. U. Tel	50½
50	do	50⅝
100	Wilks. Coal	69
150	West. U. Tel. Rus. Extension	97½
200	At. Mail S. Co	101
200	do	100½
100	Adams Ex.Co	75½
100	Butler Coal	21
200	Quick. Min	52
400	Mil. & St. P. Pr	71
100	do	70½
200	Alt. & T. H	45
15	New-Jersey Cen	130

100	Mar. Min	13¾
100	Boston W. P	31½
100	do	31⅝
100	do.....b30	31¾
200	do	31⅝
400	do.....b30	31¾
100	do	31⅝
100	Pac. M. S. Co	240⅛
400	do	240
100	N. Y. Central	111⅜
100	do	111⅜
500	Erie Railroad	79
100	do	78⅞
100	do.....s3	79
100	Hud. Riv. R	124
20	N. Y. & N. H. R	118
300	P., Ft. W. & C	107
800	do	107½
500	Reading R	114½
200	do	114⅛
1000	do.....s30	113¾
800	M. S. & N. I	85⅞
1000	do	85⅛
100	do.....b10	85½
100	Mich. Cen. R.....s30	113
100	do.....s60	112½
100	Ill. Central R	122¼
500	Clev. & Pitts	86⅞
500	Chi. & N. W	52
300	do	52½
400	do	52
100	do	51⅞
500	do	51¾
300	do.....s60	50
100	Chi. & N. W. P	74
200	do	74½
200	do	74¼
200	Cleve. & Tol	113
500	do	113½
400	do	113¼
1000	do	113⅜
400	do	113⅝
800	do	113¾
1200	do	114
200	do	114⅛
1100	Chic. & R. I	107
20	Chi. B. & Q	131
100	Chic. & Alton	108
17	Chic. & Alt. P	110
250	do	118
100	H. & St. J	54⅛
100	Mil. & St. P	58½

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$800	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62 Small	108
30,000	Ohio & M. Cer	31½
4,000	Mar. & C. 1st M.	86
5,000	Gt.W.R. 2d M	72
200	Canton Co	54⅛
100	Pac. M. St. Co	240⅛
250	do	240
300	Quicksilver	51¼
100	Mar. Pref	29
200	Atlantic S.S.Co	94
150	N. Y. Cen	110⅞

200	Erie Railroad	78⅞
200	do	78⅞
50	do	78⅞
300	H. & St. Jo	55
100	Chic. & N. W	51⅞
200	do	51⅞
100	do	51⅝
200	Chi. & N. W. P	74
800	Cleve. & Tol	114
500	P., F. W. & C	106¾
200	Mil. & St. P. Pr	70½

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$100,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	113⅛
25,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New issue	108⅞
10,000	T. Notes, 7 3-10s, First Ser	106⅛
10,000	do.....2d Ser.	105⅝
2,000	Tenn. 6s.....x-c	71½
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	70⅞
11,000	Mo. St. 6s	87
10,000	N.Car.St.6s...x-c	61½
5,000	N. C. St. 6s.N	61
40,000	O. & M. Cer	31¼
10,000	do	31½
10,000	do	31½
40,000	do	31¼
1,000	Erie 3d M.	98¾
1,000	do	99
5,000	Erie 4th M	94
10,000	do	94¼
150	West. U. Tel	50½
500	do	50⅝
1000	do	50
400	Quick. Min. Co	51⅛
200	do	51
300	Mar. Min Co.	13½

60	Del. & Hud. C	158¼
100	Mariposa Pr	28⅞
1000	At. Mail St. C	97
100	do	97½
100	Pac. Mail S. Co	240
100	New-York Cen.....s30	110⅞
200	do.....b10	111⅛
400	Erie R	78⅞
200	Erie R. Pr	83⅞
700	Mich. S. & N. I	85⅛
800	Clev. & P. R	87⅞
1000	do.....s10	87⅞
1000	do	87⅝
600	Chic. & N. W	52
300	Chic. & N. W. P	74⅛
600	Clev. & Tol	114
100	Chic. & R. I	106½
300	do	106⅜
300	P. F. W. & C	106⅜
200	do	106⅛
40	do	107
100	Mil. & St. P	58⅛
400	Mil.& St.P.Pr	70⅝
200	H. & St. J	56
60	N.Y. & N. H	117

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

20,000	Ohio & M. C	32
10,000	do.....s3	32
600	Boston W. P	31⅛
100	Cum. Coal	68
100	do.....b10	68½
100	Ashburton Coal	14
100	Quick. Min. Co..b3	52⅛
100	Mariposa Pref	29⅛
100	do.....b3	29⅛
100	do	29⅛
200	West. U. Tel	51
400	N. Y. Cen	112
100	do	112⅛
300	Reading R.....b3	114⅛
800	do	114⅛
200	do.....b10	114⅜
200	do.....b5	114⅜
300	Erie R	79⅛
400	do.....s3	79⅛
500	do.....c	79⅛
200	do.....b10	79⅛
300	do.....s3	79⅛
300	do	79⅛
200	do	79⅛
400	do.....s3	79⅛
200	do.....b3	79⅜
300	Tol., W. & W.....s60	48
100	do	48¼
100	P.,F.W.&C.....x-d	107⅛
100	do	107⅛
200	Mil. & St. P	58

1700	Mich. S. & N. I	86⅛
1180	do	86⅜
400	do.....b3	86⅛
300	do.....b3	86⅛
1500	do.....b15	86⅛
800	do.....s3	86⅛
200	Ill. Cen. R	122
800	Cleve. & Pitts	88⅛
200	do.....b15	89
200	do.....s3	88⅞
500	do.....b10	88⅜
400	do	88⅞
200	Clev. & Tol.....x-d	114⅛
700	Ch., R. I.& P	107⅛
100	do.....b10	107⅜
100	do.....s3	107⅛
100	do.....b3	107⅜
800	Chi. & N. W	52⅜
600	do	52⅜
200	do.....b5	53
300	do.....s3	52⅞
400	do.....b3	52⅜
300	do.....s3	52⅜
100	do.....b10	52⅞
1500	Chic. & N.W.Pr	75
1200	do.....s3	75⅛
400	do	75⅜
1200	do.....s3	75
500	do.....s15	75⅛
400	do.....s10	75⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200	Cum. Coal	70
100	Butler Coal Co	20⅛
100	Mar. Min. Co	13½
600	Erie R	78⅞
800	do	78
600	do	77⅞
900	do.....s6	78⅛
300	do.....c	78⅛
200	do.....b10	78⅛
600	do.....b3	78⅛
200	do.....c	78⅛
400	Cleve. & Tol.....x-d	113⅛
400	Reading R.....b3	114
800	do	113⅞
500	do.....s3	113⅞
200	do.....s10	113⅞
100	M. So. & N. I	85⅛
200	do	85
200	do	84⅞
1000	do.....b3	84⅞
100	do.....s15	84⅞
100	do.....b10	84⅞
200	do.....b3	84⅞
300	do.....b3	85
200	do.....s3	84⅞

100	Mar. Min. Pr	29
100	West. U. Tel	50⅛
200	Chi. R. I. & P.....b3	106⅛
200	do.....s3	106⅛
400	do	106⅛
1200	do.....s3	106⅛
200	do.....c	106⅛
200	Clev. & Pitts R	87⅛
200	do.....b3	87⅛
400	do.....s3	87⅛
800	do.....s3	87⅛
600	Chi. & N. W	51⅞
300	do.....s3	51⅞
200	do.....c	51⅞
300	do.....b3	51⅞
200	do.....b30	51⅞
200	do.....s3	51⅞
200	Chi.& N. W. P.....s3	73⅞
800	do	74
100	do.....s10	73⅞
200	do.....b3	74
200	do.....c	73⅞
500	P., F. W. & C.....x-d	106⅛
400	do	106⅛
200	do.....s10	106⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

20,000	O. & M. Cer	31⅜
10,000	do.....s10	31⅝
200	Cum. Coal	71
100	Ashburton Coal	13
400	Mar. Pref	29
200	West. U. Tel	50
100	do	49¾
100	do.....s60	49
100	N. Y. Cen	111⅛
300	do.....2d call	111
800	Erie Railroad	78
400	do.....b3	78
200	do.....s3	77⅞
200	do.....b10	78
100	At. M. S. Co	99½
1500	Reading R	113⅜
800	do.....s3	113⅜
400	do.....s10	113⅜
800	do.....s3	113⅜
500	do	113⅜
1200	do.....s10	113⅜
600	Mich. S. & N. I	84⅞

400	Clev. & Pitts	87⅛
200	do.....b10	87⅛
400	do.....b3	87
500	do	87
200	Cleve. & Tol	113⅛
200	Chic. & N. W	51⅞
100	do.....b10	52
200	do.....b2	52
100	do	52
100	Chi. R. I. & P	106⅛
400	Chic. & N. W. P	73⅜
300	do	73⅜
100	do.....s10	73⅜
100	do.....s30	73⅜
100	do.....s15	73⅜
600	do.....b3	73⅜
200	do.....b10	73⅜
200	do	73⅜
100	P.,Ft.W. & C.x-d	106⅛
300	do	106⅜
200	do.....s3	106⅛
200	Spruce H. C.....b3	4

FRIDAY, Nov. 16—P. M.

The revenues of the Government for the current fiscal year, and the business of the country which is to support them for the remaining seven months of the year, excite new interest as the reassembling of Congress closely approaches. There is a good deal said in the public prints just now, and with some show of reason, of the immediate dullness of trade, and of its unprofitable results this Fall. But November is ordinarily one of the dullest months of the year. It stands, as it were, between two seasons in the Dry Goods business, and is scarcely a fair criterion by which to judge the general results of trade. Last year December was the poorest month for the Importers and Domestic Commission people, which will not, we believe, be the case this year, for the reasons that the Southern crop is turning out more than one-half larger than the estimates two months ago, while the abundant Western Grain crop, from partial failure in Western Europe, will bring nearly 50 per cent. more Money than expected in harvest time. These facts are now being realized by the planter and farmer and country merchant, and must be felt on the consumption of Goods. It is idle, therefore, to say, that the country will stand still and the revenues of the Government fall behind, because of a single month of comparative dullness like the present—even assuming that no improvement is to be felt before the close of the month.

When the Fiscal Year opened in July, our estimate of Customs was no more than $160,000,000. This was questioned at Washington. Mr. MORRILL said $125,000,000. The Secretary was apprehensive the total would not reach this figure, and would feel more than satisfied with $12,000,000 per month, or $144,000,000. We *now* believe, with the results of the crops and the prospects of the markets at home and abroad, that the consumptive ability of the whole country justifies the enlarged calculation on $180,000,000, about the same as last year ($179,046,630), averaging $15,000,000 at all the ports. The first two quarters, allowing for all the dullness in November, will yield about $95,000,000, as against $86,000,000 from July to December inclusive last year. This increase will not be owing altogether to the relative consumption of dutiable Goods. The collections at the Frontier ports of entry have been largely enhanced on Canadian produce, heretofore free under the Reciprocity Treaty, and the Tariff of July last adds from 5 to 10 ℘ cent. to the system of valuation of Foreign Merchandise, not taxed exclusively by weight, as on iron rails, pigs, &c. Nor will the increase be found in good part at the port of New-York, as heretofore. The larger Customs at New-Orleans, Mobile and other Southern ports, added to the Frontier Collections referred to, have reduced the proportion of Customs at New-York from 75@76 ℘ cent. down to 70@72 ℘ cent. Last year, the last two quarters, January to June inclusive, yielded at all the ports, $93,000,000. They could fall off this year as much as the early quarters gain, and the general result would be equal to last year.

The premium on surplus Gold and on the Public Funds, and the sales of Navy and Military material, captured property, (not closed out last year,) and of the public lands, we have heretofore estimated at $40,000,000, and see no present reason to reduce this figure.

The Internal revenues since July are thus far about equal to last year. The new Tax Law was framed to a gross reduction of about $75,000,000 a year; but the increase on Cotton, and the new and more stringent regulations for the Beer and Spirit Tax, and other collection reforms, were expected to bring the net reduction within $30,000,000 or $35,000,000, making good the Secretary's estimate before the new law of $275,000,000 for the current Fiscal Year, without allowing for the growth of the country. We have heretofore estimated for $300,000,000, which is more than justified by the actual receipts thus far, (averaging close on seven millions a week,) although these have undoubtedly been partially delayed, and the whole system of inspection and collection, demoralized for a season by the Executive proscription of many of the most useful and experienced Assessors and Collectors in the country. This, we hope, will prove but a temporary mischief, and the blunder we are almost certain will not be persisted in by the President. It has proved a loss to the revenues of his Administration which no amount of "Democratic" gratitude or personal flattery can compensate. The Internal taxes last year amounted to $311,201,567, including $1,974,754 collected for the direct tax of 1861 against the States, an item that will probably be partially increased this year.

On a review of the whole ground we believe that full *five hundred millions of revenue for the fiscal year will be realized.* Of these receipts the Secretary has been able, thus far, to apply an average of $25,000,000 per month since the 1st July (or $102,000,000 in four months) *to the reduction of the principal of the public debt,* and we see no reason to doubt that the process of reduction will continue month by month to the 30th June next, though perhaps at a reduced average per month. Our confidence is equally strong that neither Congress nor the Administration will do anything nor attempt anything to impair the revenues or the ability of the country to pay them, by rash or equivocal measures relating to the tariff, the tax laws or the currency.

There is a further decline of 1 ℘ cent. in the Gold Room to-day. The free supply of the cash gold on the market since the first of the month has gradually brought down the price 4@4½ ℘ cent. The sales this forenoon were 143½@142¾@142⅞ ℘ cent. The holders are now paying from 3 to 5 ℘ cent. interest to carry over their balances on each day's transactions. The additional decline to-day induced more business than yesterday in Foreign Exchange for Saturday's mail. The rates on London were 108¾@109 ℘ cent. The actual sales and settlements of credits were mostly at 108¾@⅞ ℘ cent. The public funds of 1862 were adversely affected by the decline in gold, and sales were made at 109⅞@¾@⅞ ℘ cent. The other descriptions were also lower, though at less differences from yesterday's sales.

The market for Money worked steadily again to-day, at 5@6 ℘ cent. At Bank the rule is more generally 6 ℘ cent. than on the lower figure. Private lenders, outside the Street, are content to leave their balances with the strong Stock and Money firms at 5 ℘ cent. The Country Bank balances in Bank continue steady, and it is these and the local Deposits that constitute the real ease in the supply of money to the Brokers, and not the amount of Greenbacks on hand, so long as they are not run down below the average required for the easy settlement of differences between the Banks at the Clearing House. Our cotemporaries who continue to charge the *Bears* of the Stock Exchange with locking up Greenbacks, so as to produce a tight Money market and a "bad Bank statement" each Monday, are either uninformed, or else the bearish party referred to are themselves grossly at fault in their calculation as to the effect of four or five millions in Greenbacks or four or five millions in Gold Notes, more or less, being shown on the Bank return. The aggregate excess of lawful Money of both descriptions over the required 25 ℘ cent., and a steady or fluctuating line of deposits, have more to do with the strength of the Bank movement than the decline or fall in the line of Greenbacks alone.

On the Stock Exchange the Railway speculation excites unusual interest, and the contest between *Bull* and *Bear* was very nearly balanced through the early dealings to-day, and no material advantage gained by the latter in the afternoon, although the prevailing temper of the market continues bearish. The prices opened in the morning with considerable spirit, and some of the *short* sellers of yesterday were probably disturbed by the turn of 1@1½ ℘ cent. at the 10 o'clock Open Board, but at the First regular Board the demand was freely met, and a formidable opposition again shown to the recovery in confidence. And throughout the remainder of the day the dealings were marked by great irregularities in prices, though in the main not weaker than yesterday. On the Miscellaneous Shares there was a break down of 10@12 ℘ cent. in Atlantic Mail, on further legal complications between the old and new Direction. At the Second Board 1,000 shares were sold at 97 ℘ cent. The public, outside the rival cliques, have no important interest in the controversy. The Ohio and Mississippi Certificates were fairly steady at the decline noticed on Wednesday. The Border State Bonds and the Railway mortgages also rule in fair demand at previous prices. In this connection we notice that the November coupons on the 1868 Bank Bonds of the State of Tennessee, are now being paid at the Bank of the Republic. In the absence of instructions to the Bank, at the beginning of the month, it was apprehended that the coupons would have to be sent out to Nashville for settlement, as this small Loan of 1868 (only about $500,000 outstanding) has nothing to do with the regular July and January interest on the Railway Debt of the State, represented by the 6 ℘ cent. State Bonds, usually quoted in this market. This interest is provided in advance by the Railway Companies, to whom the Bonds were loaned, as a first mortgage lien of $10,000 per mile, on the 15th June and 15th December respectively.

After the Second Boards broke up in the afternoon, the Railway market and some of the Miscellaneous Shares were weaker than at any time during the day. And at 5 o'clock the following quotations were made, as compared with Thursday afternoon. Gold was a fraction firmer, and Exchange steady. The market for Money closed up steady at 5@6 ℘ cent., the Brokers making up their amounts with comparative ease:

	Thur.	Fri.		Thur.	Fri.
U. S. 10-40s	100⅝	100⅛	Northwest	52½	50⅛
U. S. 5-20s	110	109⅞	N. West Pref	74⅞	72⅞
U. S. 7.30s	107½	107	Rock Island	107	106¼
N. Y. Central	111⅞	110⅝	Fort Wayne	107½	106⅜
Erie	79⅛	77⅞	Cumb'land Coal	67	70½
Hudson	124	123⅞	Quicksilver	52	50⅞
Reading	114⅛	113⅜	W. U. Telegraph	51	48
Mich. Southern	85	84⅞	Mariposa Pref	29½	28⅞
Illinois Central	122	122	Ohio Certificates	32	31
Pittsburgh	88⅛	86⅛	American Gold	143⅜	142⅞
Tennessee 6s	71	70⅞	Bills on London	108⅞	108⅞

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	Nassau	104
Merchants'	115	Shoe and Leather	112
Mechanics'	117	Continental	100
America	139	Commonwealth	110½
Phenix	108	Impt'rs. & Traders	110
Tradesmen's	142	Central National	113
American Exchange	114½	Fourth National	109¾
Irving	108	Ninth National	119
Metropolitan	128	Tenth National	106
People's	125	Oriental Bank	125

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s. 1883	94	Chi. & N. W. 1st M	89
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	96	Cons. 7 ℘ c. conv	84
N. Y. Cen. 6s.. R Est	87	Lack. & West'n Bds	99
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	87	Del. L. & W. 1st M	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	106½	Del. L. & W. 2d M	100
Erie 1st mort., 1876	100	Tol. & Wab. 2d M	77
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	100	Gt. Western 2d M., '93	72
Erie 7s. 3d mort., 1883	98½	Ill. & So. Iowa 2d M	70
Erie 7s. 4th mort., 1880	93	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	103
Buff. N.Y & E.1st M. '77	99	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch. 2d M	98
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., 1869	102¾	Cleve. & P. 2d M	95
Hud. R. 7s.2d M., s.f. '85	104	Cleve. & P. 3d Con	93
Hud. R. 7s, conv., 1867	99	Chic. & Alton. S. F	97½
Harlem 1st M. '69–'72	99	Chi. & Al. 1st M	101
Harlem 3d mort., '68	98	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M	83
Mich.C.nw.1st M.8s. '82	110	Mil. & St.Paul 1st M	83½
Chi., B.&Q.8 ℘ ct.1st M	110	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	79
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F.7 ℘ c.	97	Chic. & Mil. 1st M	92
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875	105	McGregor West. 1st M	68
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pt	84	Chi.& Gt. East'n 1st M.	72
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in	77	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	93
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	56	N. Y. & N. H. 7s	102
Chi. & N. W. In't B	87		

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer to-day was as follows: Total Receipts, $3,615,363 37: of which $421,000 were for Customs; Gold Notes, $166,000; Payments, $3,988,818 56; Balance, $95,529,009 78.

A decision has been transmitted to Collector KELLOGG, of New-Orleans, by Hon. J. F. HARTLEY, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, which is of general interest to importers. An appeal has been made to Washington by a New-Orleans merchant, from a decision of the Customs authorities here regarding the tax allowed upon an importation. The decision, which sustains the officials at the port, concludes as follows: "At the port of New-York, it will be observed, that it is the practice to allow, in all cases, only the *actual tare,* which is ascertained by testing each importation. I am of opinion that the tare allowed by you on the importation in question, being the actual tare, was in conformity to law. It is proper to add that the above is transmitted for your instruction, the importer not being in a position to appeal to this Department, by reason of his failure to comply with the requirements of the fourteenth and fifteenth sections, act June 30, 1864." The list of tares which was promulgated by circular from the Treasury Department in January, 1863, is now declared absolute, and decisions must now be made exclusively in accordance with actual tares.

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $1,377,716. The following is the summary of the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	551	$291,780	419	$178,008	517	$225,779
Man. of Cotton	452	148,435	156	50,089	150	47,771
Man. of Silk	139	140,394	103	118,063	83	86,345
Man. of Flax	863	129,692	588	158,347	363	102,382
Miscellaneous	346	132,713	45	17,099	3,947	33,375
Total	2,351	$842,594	1,311	$535,122	5,058	$515,176
		535,122				842,594
Total entered		$1,377,716	Total marketed			$1,357,770

The following are the approximate earnings of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad for the month of October, compared with the same period of last year:

	1866.
Freight	$167,911 57
Passengers	65,477 10
Miscellaneous	5,700 00
Total	$239,088 67
	1865.
Freight, Passengers, &c.	$223,846 39
Increase	$15,242 26

The Manhattan Life Insurance Company at a recent meeting promoted its Secretary, Mr. WEMPLE, to the position of Vice-President, and Mr. HALSEY to that of Secretary.

Bids are invited by the Messrs. TURNER BROTHERS for the unsold balance of ($300,000) the First Mortgage Bonds of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad of Minnesota.

Contracts Based on Confederate Currency.

The New-Orleans *Times,* Nov. 11, gives the following digest of the adjudications upon the validity of contracts based upon, or payable in, Confederate notes, by the State Courts of Louisiana:

SUPREME COURT—*Schmidt vs. Barker.*—The petition of plaintiff alleged that he deposited with BARKER, the proprietor of the Bank of Commerce, $1,350, and drew therefrom $950, leaving a remainder of $406 due and unpaid. That BARKER had his bank book balanced and affixed to the memorandum of surplus on the debtor side—due in Confederate notes—which plaintiff averred was false.

The defendant answered and said that the plaintiff deposited with him, (defendant,) in the Bank of Commerce, $1,350 in Confederate currency, with the special understanding that he was to receive back Confederate notes, and drew out $950; and that the book was balanced with his consent, and defendant agreed that nothing but $1,400 in Confederate notes was the balance due him.

The bank book offered in evidence showed the following:

"BANK OF COMMERCE, NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 17, 1862.

Deposits in this bank are received only on condition that the amount is to be drawn in Confederate currency."

After the various entries of deposits and checks, occurs the following:

"To balance account, Confederate notes, $400."

The plaintiff had judgment for $400 in the Court below, and defendant appealed.

The Supreme Court (Ilsey, J.,) in decreeing this case, say that the only question at issue is the mode in which the admitted balance is to be drawn out of the bank, in legal tender notes or in Confederate notes. In the absence of any special agreement between a banker and a depositor, when the deposit is an irregular one, when an account is kept where monies are deposited in a bank to be drawn out, not in the identical funds deposited, where monies are mingled with the cash assets of the bank and used indifferently with his own, the relation between a bank and its depositors are well and definitely fixed by our own laws and jurisprudence, and by that of other countries in which business is transacted with such institutions. Such deposits are not real deposits, but are loans for use to the bankers.

The Court, recognizing as supreme and paramount to all other laws the Constitution and statutes of the United States, cannot view a condition in which a deposit is received, which condition, voluntarily acceded to by the depositor, contemplates the aiding of the circulation of the treasonable issue of rebels in arms against the United States of an issue put in circulation to facilitate and carry on the rebellion, and which expressly anticipates a disruption and dismemberment of the General Government, being payable "six months after the ratification of peace between the Confederate States and the United States." Such a condition in a contract is, in the words of the law, "a nullity, and renders void the argument which depends on it."

The plaintiff acquiesced in this contract, which violated the law and tended to endanger the public safety. It was entirely voluntary, of his own free will, and with his eyes open. His participation in it was immoral, and the whole contract was an absolute nullity.

The judgment of the lower Court was reversed.

Emerson vs. Lee.—Petition to recover $1,883, expressed in a note and secured by mortgage, and to have said mortgage recognized and enforced for the payment of said note, for which plaintiff alleges he was forced by impressment to receive Confederate notes, which plaintiff never considered or treated as a payment of the debt, but has always kept the same Confederate notes without using them, and now tenders them back to defendant.

The answer is a general denial. The plaintiff had judgment in the Court below.

The evidence showed that the defendant in January, 1862, called on the plaintiff several times, and offered to pay the mortgage in Confederate notes, which the latter persistently refused to accept; that defendant threatened to publish his refusal to accept; that the Confederate Provost Marshal, in another case, hearing of his refusal, arrested him and imprisoned him in the parish jail until he received Confederate notes, and after his release the defendant called and paid this note. The Provost Marshal testified that he was expressly charged by his superior officer to watch for and arrest all persons who might attempt to depreciate their currency. Plaintiff failed to prove he had never used the identical notes received.

The Court says: There is no doubt that it was the intention of the Provost-Marshal to force the plaintiff to receive Confederate notes as money without depreciation in all his transactions, and that by means of imprisonment while in bad health, his consent to do so was extorted, and it is immaterial whether the defendant knew of the duress or not. (Civil Code, art 1846.) Plaintiff's consent to accept Confederate notes was forced, produced by violence, and had he shown that he never used the notes given to him by the defendant, we would not hesitate to grant him relief. We think that in order to recover, it was essential for him not only to allege, but prove that he retained and tendered the identical notes received by him, but he has failed to make the necessary proof, which it appears that he might have done, as the payment was made to or in presence of his broker.

To permit him to offer others than the very notes given to him, would indirectly at least recognize in them the quality of currency, as it would have reference to and require the sum only in question instead of the unauthorized evidences of that sum.

Besides, there is proof that Confederate notes at that time had some value, and it would afford plaintiff the opportunity to barter or make merchandise of those received by him, and afterward substitute or replace them at a small cost, and thus actually realize the amount claimed, in addition to a recovery from defendant. We think plaintiff has failed to make out his case. Judgment for defendant.

Strauss vs. Bloom.—Petition filed for $365, the amount collected by defendant to the use of plaintiff, on a certain draft left for collection. The answer denied the debt, but averred the defendant placed the draft in bank for collection; that the draft was paid in Confederate notes, and that defendant has said Confederate currency for plaintiff.

The evidence showed that the draft was collected in bank by defendant, and the Confederate notes received in payment were by him mingled with his own money. Plaintiff never ratified this collection in Confederate currency. Judgment for plaintiff in Court below.

The Court say it was incumbent on defendant to show that he had not used the money collected. By receiving and using the amount of the draft, he became the debtor to plaintiff, and must pay in currency, unless plaintiff ratified his act. He received what he used as money, and he must pay what is money. Confederate notes are not money. Judgment for plaintiff affirmed.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT—*Parker vs. Broas.*—The petition was filed for an injunction restraining an order of seizure and sale of mortgaged premises, the mortgage executed by plaintiff for $780 in favor of defendant, on the ground that the consideration was Confederate currency, loaned on the day the order No. 29 of Butler, dated May 16, 1862, was issued, which order interdicted the passing of Confederate money, and that the contract of mortgage was null and void. The answer denied that the contract was null and void.

The evidence showed that the loan was made on the 16th of May, 1862, to cancel a prior mortgage. That plaintiff took the $700 to pay off said mortgage, and its receipt was refused on the ground of BUTLER's military order, and that she forthwith tendered it to defendant, who refused to receive it, and answered "he had enough of that money already."

The Court decided that the contract was null and void and without consideration. That the currency was worthless at the time of the contract and made the injunction perpetual.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT.—*Union Bank of Tennessee vs. Nixon.*—The petition was filed to recover $15,360 upon certain drafts drawn in favor of plaintiff and accepted by defendant, and duly protested for non-payment. The answer alleges the drafts were drawn payable in Confederate notes, and that the contract is illegal, null and void, and the consideration of the acceptance entirely failed.

The evidence was conclusive that the consideration of the acceptance of the drafts was Confederate notes "payable six months after the treaty of peace between the Confederate States and the United States."

The Court decided: The consideration of the several obligations sued upon was Confederate notes issued in furtherance of the late rebellious war against the United States, the transactions, of which they are the evidence, must necessarily have tended to aid and increase the circulation of the Confederate issue, and hence was an assistance given to the revolted States in their effort to dismember the Union. Viewed in this light the consideration of the obligation was unlawful, as being contrary to public order, and these obligations, according to Article 1817 of the Civil Code are without effect in law, and no recovery could be had thereon.

Judgment for defendant.

This case is on appeal to the Supreme Court.

Weaver vs. Anfoux.—The petition in this action was for the recovery of $11,000 loaned, which debt was secured by a mortgage, and for a writ of seizure and sale of the mortgaged premises. The defendant opposed the order of seizure and sale on the ground that the consideration of the debt was Confederate currency, and that the contract was null and void and against good policy.

There was evidence in this case to the effect that WEAVER had said: "I wanted to get rid of my Confederate money—it was trash." The check given by WEAVER, as proven on the trial, was received by GUYOL, the notary, and called for no particular kind of money, but was an ordinary check in dollars and cents. GUYOL deposited this check to his own credit, and when ANFOUX executed the mortgage to WEAVER, GUYOL deducted from the sum sufficient to discharge a prior mortgage on the property, and gave to ANFOUX his (GUYOL's) check for the remainder, and extinguished the prior mortgage on ANFOUX's property. This latter check ANFOUX deposited in bank to his own credit, and drew his checks against it.

The Court decided that ANFOUX had not shown, beyond a reasonable doubt, that Confederate paper was the consideration of the mortgage. If ANFOUX did receive for GUYOL's check Confederate currency from the Bank, it was an inconsiderate act which cannot operate against the plaintiff WEAVER. The Court will not assume that he did.

The opposition to the order of seizure and sale was set aside and the sale ordered. This case is on appeal to the Supreme Court.

From the above decisions the following principles are deduced:

In SCHMIDT *vs.* BARKER, that any contract in which both parties acquiesced which recognized the validity of Confederate notes is void, and no recovery can be had in law, to cause a contract which acknowledged Confederate notes as money.

In EMERSON *vs.* LEE, that payment of a debt in Confederate currency, which payment was received under compulsion of fear or duress, does not extinguish the debt, provided the party receiving the currency retained and tendered back the identical currency to the party who paid it.

In STRAUSS *vs.* BLOOM that whoever received for another as money Confederate currency, and used the same as his own is liable to pay the same now in money, and not in Confederate notes.

In Union Bank of Tennessee *vs.* Nixon, that any contract, the basis of which was Confederate notes, is illegal and void, and cannot be enforced in courts of law.

In Weaver *vs.* Anfoux, that it must clearly appear that Confederate currency was the basis of the contract. The Court will not presume it so, although it appears that all concurrent transactions were necessarily in such currency.

In Parker *vs.* Broas, that there was no contract existing upon the loan of Confederate money, especially after the 16th of May, 1862, as that currency was thereafter worthless in the city.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)
30 Wall Street, N. Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD OFFICE, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1866.

TO THE OWNERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES: The plans for reorganizing the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company and closing the Trust, being amendatory of the Trust Agreement, require to be voted upon by three-fourths in interest ($17,422,583 29) of the holders of both preferred and common certificates. Over a majority in interest ($13,530,000) has already been voted upon in favor, and but an inconsiderable minority ($191,000) opposed.

Persons in whose names certificates have been issued, and are so recorded on the books of the Trustees or their representatives, are the only qualified voters.

To promote an early recording of the full *three-fourths* vote, required for a quorum, holders or owners of certificates are earnestly requested, in person or by proxy, to register their votes. The special meeting called for Nov. 1 being continued in session at this office daily from 12 M. to 4 P. M. for such purpose.

Holders of untransferred certificates should obtain proxies from the persons named in their respective certificates.

No personal or pecuniary liability is involved except hereafter voluntarily assumed.

Blank proxies will be furnished at this office.

EDWARD LEARNED,
Chairman of Special Meeting.

THE OLYMPIC THEATRE.

The TELEGRAPH SCENE in the LONG STRIKE continues to elicit the most flattering remarks. Produced same as at night, THIS AFTERNOON, for the Grand Family Matinee; 50 and 25 cents to all parts of the Olympic Theatre.

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.

These include Park, Water and other Improvement Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 16.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 14,950 bbls. Flour, 275 bbls. and 80 bags Corn, 33,020 bushels Wheat, 39,525 bushels Corn, 7,690 bushels Rye, 98,717 bushels Barley, 125,286 bushels Oats, 355 bbls. Pork, 13 pkgs. Cut Meats, 121 pkgs. Lard, 10 pkgs. Beef, 250 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are inactive at $9 75@$10 for Pots, and $14@$14 25 for Pearls ℘ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been in limited demand at 40c.@42c. for Yellow ℘ lb.

CANDLES—Continue quiet at unchanged quotations, including Adamantine at 21c.@23c. ℘ lb.

COFFEE—Has been dull and heavy, including Java at 25½c.@26c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19c.; Rio, 17c.@19½c., and St. Domingo, 16½c.@17c. in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been extremely dull to-day, and still lower in price, on a very weak market, influenced by the increasing receipts at the ports, and the continuously unfavorable advices from Liverpool. Middlings, 33c.@35c., chiefly within the range, ℘ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,300 bales, against receipts of 1,361 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	16,921
Receipts last week	14,231
Receipts since Nov. 1, 1866	36,298
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	141,263
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	495,172
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Nov. 1	8,170
Exports since Sept. 1	47,674
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	329,345
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	110,000
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,043
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	228,555
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	305,000

DRY GOODS—There is extreme depression in the market for all kinds of goods, and holders are generally eager to realize, leading to a material decline and unusual irregularity in prices. STEWART made a reduction of ½c. ℘ yard from yesterday, as in the following quotations this forenoon: Atlantic A, 22c.; Pacific A, 21½c.; Pacific H, 21½c., and Indian Head A, 21½c. There is less inquiry for even desirable lots of foreign goods, stocks of which are quite moderate for the season, yet holders are pressing their supplies on the market. The import entries of foreign Dry Goods at this port, week ending to-day, have been to the specie value of $1,377,716, including entries of $842,594 for consumption direct, and $535,122 for warehousing. The total specie value of foreign Dry Goods marketed during the week has been $1,357,770. The Dry Goods Exchange report has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Salmon Falls, A, 21c.; Broadway, 21c.; Ludlow, A, 18c. Bleached Shirtings—Harris, No. 1, 30c.; Harris, No. 2, 20c.; Hope, 27c. Prints—Cocheco, 20c.; Dunnell, 18c.; Victory, 16c.; Empire, 12c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 87½c.@$1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25; Meyer's I X L, prices unchanged. Shirts—Elm City Company, No. 5, $6 50; No. 20, $26; No. 50, $36. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company Byron and Garrote, No. 1, No. 10, Extra and Silver Corrugated, $10@$35; Goldsmith's Patent Byron, $30; Shakespeare, $40; Cuffs, $50, less 30 ℘ cent. Ticks—Easton, A, 23c.; Easton, B, 21c. Stripes—Amoskeag, 35c.; Arasapha, 19c.; Albany, 14½c.

FEATHERS—Have been in limited demand at from 35c.@95c. for common to choice live geese, ℘ lb.

FLAX—Continues quiet at unchanged prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very slack request to-day, at a reduction of 10c.@20c. ℘ bbl., closing in favor of purchasers. Sales since our last, 7,200 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 75@$10 40; common to fair Extra State, fresh inspection, at $10 50@$11 30; fair to choice do. do., at $11 30@$12 30; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $11 30@$12 30 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 75	@$10 40
Extra State	10 50	@12 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 60	@13 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	11 30	@12 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 30	@14 00
Extra Genesee	12 30	@14 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	14 00	@18 00

Southern Flour continues inactive at declining rates. Sales since our last, 275 bbls., in lots, at $12 35@$14 25 for poor to good, and $14 30@$17 for good to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian is inactive and nominal. Rye Flour is in limited demand, including superfine at $6 50@$8 10 ℘ bbl. Sales 300 bbls. Corn Meal continues in moderate request at $5 85@$6 for Western, $6 05@$6 15 for Jersey, $6 for City, $6 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $6 25 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales 525 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very moderate demand to-day, though offered more freely at a reduction of 2c.@5c. ℘ bushel, especially the inferior and common grades, which constitute the bulk of the available supply. Sales, since our last, 45,000 bushels, including Milwaukee Club and Chicago Spring at $2 27½@$2 44; Amber (Winter) State at $3 10@$3 15, and State Spring at $3 ℘ bushel. Corn has been quite irregular to-day, Mixed Western opening at $1 31, receding to $1 28@$1 29, and rallying again to $1 30 ℘ bushel, afloat and in store. Sales, 191,000 bushels. Included in the sales were White Southern @$1 40; Yellow Western at $1 30@$1 32, and very poor Jersey Yellow at $1 15 ℘ bbl. Rye has been steady but less sought after; sales 15,000 bushels at $1 28@$1 30 for old Western, $1 43@$1 46 for Canadian, and $1 43@$1 45 for State, ℘ bushel. Barley continued in request at steady prices; sales since our last, 71,000 bushels, partly for export, at $1 29½ for Canada West free, and $1 08@$1 11 for Canada West in bond; $1 15@$1 21 for two-rowed State, $1 25 for four-rowed State, and $1 05 for Western, ℘ bushel. Oats are in less demand at reduced rates; we quote Chicago at 67c.@70c., Milwaukee at 68c.@70c., State at 70c.@72c. ℘ bushel; sales 63,000 bushels. Barley Malt continues inactive at $1 40@$1 50 ℘ bushel. The movements in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee, week ending with Nov. 13, Messrs. GEORGE I. JONES & Co. notice thus: "The Flour market has tended downward during the past week, the demand having materially fallen off and the supply having continued liberal. We quote prices 50c. ℘ bbl. lower. Receipts of Flour for the week, 20,846 bbls. Shipments for the week, 30,718 bbls. Freight to New-York, all rail, $2 10 ℘ bbl.; to Boston, all rail, $2 20; to Portland, all rail, $2 20; to Philadelphia and Baltimore, all rail, $2 10; to Buffalo, all rail, $1 10. The Wheat market has been unfavorably influenced during the past week by the withdrawal of many buyers, and prices show a very decided reduction. The decline to Saturday noon was fully 12c. on No. 1 Spring, 18c. on No. 2, and 23c. on the lower grades. Yesterday noon the fall was arrested by the receipt of a good many orders for shipment, and notwithstanding the heavy arrivals the price of No. 2 rallied about 6c. ℘ bushel, the other grades participating in the improvement in a less degree. To-day there was a better feeling, and the market closes firm at 8c.@23c. below the prices of last week. As the season of navigation is fast approaching its close, there is less inquiry for speculation, and millers who have yet to draw some of their Winter supplies from this section are generally holding off, hoping for safer figures to be reached. The places yet to be further supplied are Buffalo, Rochester, Oswego, Cleveland, Toledo, and some others of less importance. To most of these points shipments can be made for about a fortnight longer. Afterward the stock will doubtless begin to accumulate considerably, and then prices will depend greatly on the disposition to speculate and the willingness and ability of bankers to advance. The condition of the Wheat arriving is daily improving. We again repeat that the No. 1 and No. 2 are considered as good as last year. The inspection reports for the week show that 145 car-loads of the arrivals have been graded as No. 1, 815 car-loads as No. 2, 473 car-loads as No. 3, and 134 car-loads as Rejected. Vessels being plenty, Lake Freights are quiet at 13c. by sail to Buffalo, and 15c. by propeller: 11c.@11½c. by Toledo and Cleveland, and 19c.@20c. to Oswego. The stock of Wheat in store is reported at 483,000 bushels. The receipts of Wheat for the past week sum up 564,353 bushels, against 428,927 bushels for the same time last year. Shipments for week 2,454 bushels by rail and 389,289 bushels by lake, as follows: 256,215 bushels to Buffalo, 44,822 bushels to Oswego, 33,100 bushels to Cleveland, 14,700 bushels to Toledo, 11,725 bushels to Dunkirk, 27,000 bushels to Ogdensburgh; and 1,727 bushels to other ports. We quote No. 1 Spring Wheat, in store, subject to 2c. ℘ bushel storage, at $2 10@$2 11; No. 2, $1 95; No. 3, $1 80; Rejected, $1 50. Oats close lower. We quote No. 1 at 50c., and No. 2 at 44c.@45c. Receipts for the week, 5,312 bushels. Shipments for the week, 12,599 bushels. Rye has declined nearly 15c. ℘ bushel. We quote No. 1 at 88c. Receipts for the week, 7,658 bushels. Corn closes quiet at 8c. decline. We quote at 95c. for No. 1. Receipts for the week, 9,414 bushels. Shipments for the week, 3,398 bushels."

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Continue inactive at drooping prices—25½c.@25¾c., and 29½c.@30c.

HAY—North River bale is in less request at $1 05@$1 10 for shipment, and $1 20@$1 50 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw, 70c.@$1 10 ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are quiet, but steady, including new at 30c.@63c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ℘ lb. Mr. EMMET WELLS notices the week's business, thus: "Moderate sales of Hops have been made during the past week, at our previous quotations, which we renew, still we notice an unusual quietness or dull feeling prevading the trade which serves to check operations. Receipts of the week, 882 bales."

HIDES—Have been quiet and depressed in price since our last.

LATHS—Continue in active request at $4 75 for Eastern, ℘ 1,000.

LEATHER—Has been lightly dealt in, though prices of Sole have favored buyers, including Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 34c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 43c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 47c.@52c.; Oak Slaughter, middle, Cropped, good, 50c.@54c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 34c.@35c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 37c.@38½c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 33c.@34½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 36c.@37c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 29½c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 31½c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 28c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 21c.@25c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 35c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 36c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 40c.@46c., cash, ℘ lb.

LIME—Rockland continues in demand at $1 70 for common and $2 10 for lump, ℘ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been in fair request at uniform quotations. In Albany, according to the *Argus,* "the receipts of lumber continue well ahead of the corresponding weeks of previous years, still the large business that has been done during the week has materially reduced stocks. Prices are well maintained, though some odd lots may have changed hands at a concession on our inside quotations. Henceforward to the close a good business is looked for. Vessels are in good supply and well employed at our quotations: To New-York, $2 ℘ M.; Bridgeport and New-Haven, $3; New-London, $3; Middletown and Norwich, $3@$3 25; Providence and Hartford, $4; Boston, $6 for soft wood and $7 50@$8 for hard wood; Philadelphia, $3 50@$4 50; Baltimore, $6@$7; Washington, $6@$8; Richmond, Va., $7@$8, and Petersburgh, $7@$8.

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to Nov. 15, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, Feet.	Shingles M.	Timber, Cubic Feet.	Staves, Pounds.
1863	226,559,334	2,164	280,778	151,305,571
1864	213,932,978	26,711	287,486	84,426,539
1865	232,838,219	18,874	136,174	23,465,509
1866	[illegible]	37,876	128,072	24,694,531

The current prices at the yards are as follows:

Pine, clear, $78@$70; fourths, $63@$65; select, $58@$60; pickings, $45@$48; good box, $28@$35; common box, $25@$27; clap board, strips, $70@$75 ℘ M; 11-inch plank, Ottawa, each, 60c.; 10-inch plank, Ottawa, each, 54c.; 10-inch plank, each, 43c.@45c.; 10-inch plank, culls, each, 30c.@32c.; 10-inch boards, each, 33c.@35c.; 10-inch boards, culls, each, 24c.@25c.; 10-inch boards, 16 feet, $32@$34; 12-inch boards, 16 feet, $33@$35; 12-inch boards, 13 feet, $31@$34; 1¼-inch siding, $40@$45; 1¼-inch siding, selected, $55@$60; 1¼-inch siding, common, $27@$28; 1-inch siding, $32@$35; 1-inch siding, selected, $45@$50; 1-inch siding, common, $26, ℘ M. Spruce boards, each, 25c.@26c.; plank, 1½-inch, each, 32c.@36½c.; plank, 2-inch, each, 52c.@56c., W. S., 2x4 each, 22c.@23c.; Hemlock boards, each, 20c.@21c.; joist, 4x6 each, 50c.@52c.; joist, 3x4 each, 23c.@24c.; wall strips, 2x4 each, 19c.@26c.; 2-inch each, 43c.; Black walnut, good, $75@$85; second quality, $50; ⅝-inch, $75@$80; Sycamore, 1-inch, $50; Sycamore, ⅝-inch, $45; White wood, chair plank, $80@$85; 1-inch and thick, $50@$55; ⅝-inch, $35@$50; Ash, good, $50; Ash, second quality, $35@$40; Oak, good, $45@$50; Oak, second quality, $35@$40; Cherry, good, $65@$70; Cherry, second quality, $50@$55; Birch, $35@$40; Beech, $35@$40; Basswood, $27@$30; Hickory, $45@$50; Maple, $35@$40; Chestnut, $45@$55; Shingles, extra shaved pine, $9 50@$10; clear shaved pine, $8; extra sawed pine, $7@$8; clear sawed pine, $6@$6 50; cedar, $4 50@$6; hemlock, $3 25@$3 75, ℘ M.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet and less buoyant, including Porto Rico at 60c.@77½c.; English Island at 62c.@63c.; Cuba at 50c.@63c.; New-Orleans, $1 20@$1 25 ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at 77½c.@80c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $7 25@$7 75; Rosin at $5 12½@$12 75 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 50@$4 50 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been dull and heavy, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 35; Bleached Whale at $1 40@$1 45; Crude Sperm at $2 60@$2 65; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$2 95; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 85; Red Oil at 75c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 45@$1 48 for English and American, ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in moderate request at 22½c.@23½c. for Crude; 35c.@39c. for ordinary to strictly prime White Refined, in bond, and 53c.@55c. for do. free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed and decidedly lower again to-day, closing very heavily, under a pressure to realize. Sales since our last, 7,100 bbls., in lots, at $23 37½@$24 25, cash and regular way, for Mess, closing at $23 37½ cash, and $20 25@$21 for Prime ℘ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,250 bbls. Mess for forward delivery, including December, seller and buyer, at $23 50@23 87; and January, seller, at $24 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet at 12c.@13c. for Shoulders, and 14c.@15½c. for Hams; sales 290 packages. Bacon is dull and heavy at 13c.@13½c. for Cumberland Cut; 13½c.@14c. for short rib, and 13½c.@14c. for short clear, City and Western. Sales, 40 boxes. Lard has been more freely offered, and has been less sought after at reduced and declining prices. Sales since our last, 750 tcs. and bbls., at 12¼c.@14c., and small lots at 14¼c. ℘ lb. Beef is in less demand at $12 50@$18 50 for Plain Mess and $18 25@$23 50 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 250 bbls. Tierce Beef is nominal. Beef Hams are plenty and unusually heavy at $32 50@$38 50 ℘ bbl. Sales 170 bbls. Dressed Hogs are in slack demand, at from 9¼c.@10c. for heavy to light, chiefly at 9½c. for heavy. Butter is in request at 35c.@42c. for State, and 43c.@55c. for Fancy do., and 17c.@37c. for Western, ℘ lb. Cheese continues in demand at 8c.@17½c. ℘ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb.	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℘ lb.	39	@40
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb.	37	@39
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb.	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ℘ lb.	37	@[illegible]
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ℘ lb.	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities, ℘ lb.	35	@37
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb.	38	@39
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ℘ lb.	35	@37
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb.	35	@37
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb.	31	@33
Orange and Sussex County—fresh pails, ℘ lb.	40	@55
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ℘ lb.	37	@55
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb.	28	@30
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb.	25	@26
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb.	25	@26
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb.	22	@23
Western States—firkins, common	17	@18
Rolls, State, good to prime, in cloths	34	@37
Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths	31	@34
Rolls, poor to good	28	@30

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ lb.	17	@17½
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ lb.	16	@17
Factory Dairies, Western, ℘ lb.	16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ lb.	16	@17½
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ lb.	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ℘ lb.	14	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℘ lb.	7	@13
Farm Dairies, Common, ℘ lb.	10	@15

The Cincinnati *Price Current,* of the 14th inst., says:

"The trade in pork is just what might have been anticipated under existing circumstances. Without demand of moment, notwithstanding the low prices, and while packers are not willing to buy at the current rates, feeders are not willing to accept them. As the case stands now, packers see very plainly that if they buy they must hold the pork, because they cannot, as in other years, sell it now, there being no demand worthy of note; and this they will not do. The old stock of meat is nearly all gone, and yet those who have had it have been so anxious to sell it during the week, that at times buyers were not safe in making an offer, holders being willing to accept almost any rate.

Never before, perhaps, was there such a desire to get out, and so much determination to keep out, of the trade. The reasons for not laying up large stocks of new pork seem to be good ones. There is the poorest possible prospect of any demand from England, at least until toward Spring, and then only can it be looked for at very low prices; so that the home demand is the chief one to be relied on; and it is very clear, that should there be an increase in the pork crop over that of last year, it cannot be consumed in this country. The South, which has been looked to as the chief market, presents but a sorry prospect, the crops having so badly failed this year, in consequence of which the amateur cotton planters from the North who invested so much money the past season in the business, will doubtless retire from the field in disgust. It is true, that what cotton they have may, and doubtless will, command high prices, but still poverty will prevail to a great extent, and the demand for Northern pork be limited, and not equal to the supply.

One thing is clear, until a demand arises for new pork, from the East or South, packers will not do much, for they never have packed, as a rule, unless they had a demand for a portion of the product, at least.

Lard is low, but still no demand for it worth naming; and one packing house could supply all the green meats wanted—and so matters stand with packers and dealers.

On the other hand, the indications, the last few days, are that farmers are holding back, and determined not to sell their hogs now, but wait further developments, feeding them rather sparingly, supposing that packers will have to pay better prices sooner or later.

The hogs received during the last three weeks had been chiefly contracted for, and those who packed them generally put them into mess and prime pork, the weather being too warm to venture upon curing the meat in bulk."

RICE—Has been in limited demand, including Carolina at $13@$13 50, and Rangoon at $9 75@$10 25 ℘ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Have been in moderate request, including old and new Clover Seed at 13½c.@15c. ℘ lb.; rough Flax at $3 10@$3 40; and Timothy at $3 25@3 62½ ℘ bushel.

SKINS—Have been inactive and unsettled.

SUGARS—Have been very dull and heavy again to-day. Sales since our last 300 hhds., including Cuba, &c., from 10½c.@12½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars are in less demand at 13½c.@15⅞c. ℘ lb. Messrs. STUART now quote: Their best crushed and granulated, 15⅞c.; ground, 15⅜c.; white A, 14⅞c.; and yellow C, 14⅜c., cash, ℘ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 39,000 lbs. at 12⅞c.@15c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 81,000 lbs. at 12c.@12⅛c., and 24,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@11c. ℘ lb.

TEAS—Have been very quiet since our last, including Hyson—Common to fair, 90c.@$1 05; superior to fine, $1 15@$1 35; extra fine to finest, $1 40@$1 65 ℘ lb. Young Hyson—Common to fair, 85c.@$1 10; superior to fine, $1 20@$1 40; extra fine to finest, $1 50@$1 80 ℘ lb. Gunpowder and Imperial—Common to fair, $1 10@$1 25; superior to fine, $1 45@$1 60; extra fine to finest, $1 75@$2 ℘ lb. Hyson Skin and Twankey—Common to fair, 60c.@70c.; superior to fine, 75c.@80c.; extra fine to finest, 85c.@95c. ℘ lb. Uncolored Japan—Common to fair, 90c.@96c.; superior to fine, $1@$1 05; extra fine to finest, $1 10@$1 15 ℘ lb. Oolong—Common to fair, 80c.@88c.; superior to fine, 95c.@$1 20; extra fine to finest, $1 30@$1 70 ℘ lb. Souchong and Congou—Common to fair, 70c.@80c.; superior to fine, 80c.@$1 05; extra fine to finest, $1 25@$1 50 ℘ lb. Orange Pecco—Common to fine, 70c.@$1 80 ℘ lb.

TOBACCO—Leaf has been in more demand for export; sales 813 hhds. Kentucky at 5c.@16c. ℘ lb. We quote: *Leaf:* Common Lugs, 4c.@4½c.; good Lugs, 5c.@7c.; common Leaf, 8c.@10½c.; medium Leaf, 8c.@14c.; good Leaf, 11c.@17c.; fine Leaf, 13c.@20c.; Selections, 16c.@22c. Old crop *Seed Leaf* Connecticut—Prime Wrappers, 45c.@60c.; average Wrappers, 30c.@45c.; common Wrappers and Binders, 14c.@25c.; Fillers, 10c.@12c. New-York State—Wrappery lots, 12c.@26c.; Running lots, 7½c.@12c.; Fillers, 4½c.@6c. Ohio—Good running lots, 7½c.@10c.; average, 5c.@7c.; Fillers, 3c.@5c. Pennsylvania—Running lots, 5c.@12c.; Fillers, 3c.@5c., ℘ lb. *Spanish Tobacco*—Havana Fillers, 70c.@80c. for medium, 85c.@95c. for fine, $1@$1 05 for fine; Havana Wrappers, nominal. Yara, assorted, 65c.@75c. for medium, 80c.@85c. for fine; Yara Wrappers, 85c.@95c. for medium, $1@$1 05 for fine, all currency, duty paid. Manufactured has been steady but quiet.

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 70 bbls., in bond, at 42c.@43c. ℘ gallon.

WOOL—There has been very little doing in this line since our last. Stocks continue to accumulate, and holders appear quite eager to realize, even on a declining market. Buyers, however, are not disposed to purchase freely at present, especially for manufacturing purposes, in view of the extreme dullness and depression in the market for woolen goods, which are being forced off, partly through the auction rooms, at very low and irregular prices. Quotations of Wool are, in the main, wholly nominal just now.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet. For Liverpool there were taken 100 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ℘ lb.; 18,000 bushels Barley at 3¾d. ℘ bushel, and 25 hhds. Tobacco, by steamer, at 30s. ℘ ton. For London, a bark, with Barley, at 5¼d. ℘ bushel.

FAMILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Nov. 16, 1866.

MEATS.

With the exception of the few of the leading dealers in the upper market, who offer very choice stocks at not less than former prices, and who find buyers at that basis, the reports of surplus supplies and a decline in prices, with a moderate trade, is quite general this week.

Beef, roasting pieces, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, chuck-roast, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, round, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, rumps, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, porter-house steak, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, sirloin steak, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, coarse cuts, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, corned, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, smoked, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef tongues, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mutton, by the carcass, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mutton, hind-quarters, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mutton, fore-quarters, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mutton, chops, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mutton, legs, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lamb, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pigs, roasting, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, joints, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork steaks, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, corned, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bacon, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hams, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shoulders, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veal, hind-quarters, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veal, fore-quarters, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veal cutlets, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veal, fillets, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sausages, country made, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Suet, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tripe, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]

POULTRY AND GAME.

Supplies are quite liberal, and prices favor buyers decidedly. The demand is fair, but not active, the main inquiry being for Chickens and Turkeys.

Chickens, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chickens, broiling, ℘ pair	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ducks, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ducks, ℘ pair	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ducks, black, ℘ pair	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ducks, Canvas Back, ℘ pair	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ducks, Mallard, ℘ pair	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ducks, Red-head, ℘ pair	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ducks, teal, ℘ pair	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ducks, Widgeon, ℘ pair	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ducks, Wood, ℘ pair	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fowls, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Geese, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Geese, Wild, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Partridges, ℘ pair	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pigeons, squab, ℘ dozen	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prairie Chickens, ℘ pair	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quail, ℘ doz.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rabbits, ℘ pair	[illegible]	[illegible]
Robins, ℘ dozen	[illegible]	[illegible]
Squirrels, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Turkeys, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Woodcock, ℘ pair	[illegible]	[illegible]

FISH.

The market has been less active this week, and prices have been depressed by more liberal receipts of the principal varieties.

Bass, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Black-fish, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue-fish, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cat-fish, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clams, ℘ doz.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cod, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cod, dried, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crabs, hard shell, ℘ dozen	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eels, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flounders, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Haddock, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Halibut, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Halibut, smoked, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Herrings, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Herrings, smoked, ℘ bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lobsters, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mackerel, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mackerel, salt, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mackerel, smoked, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oysters, ℘ 100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oysters, pickled, ℘ 100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Perch, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pickerel, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salmon, smoked, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salmon, pickled, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scollops, ℘ quart	[illegible]	[illegible]
Smelts, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sounds and Tongues, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sturgeon, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trout, salmon, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Turtle, Green, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
White Fish, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]

VEGETABLES.

The demand is reported as being somewhat more satisfactory, and for choice stock prices are very well maintained. Receipts of potatoes are less abundant and held with more firmness. The bulk of the available supply is interior, and is pressed on the market.

Beans, Lima, ℘ quart	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beets, new, ℘ bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cabbages, new, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cabbages, red, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carrots, new, ℘ bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cauliflowers, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Celery, ℘ bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Egg Plants, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Garlic, ℘ bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lettuce, ℘ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leeks, ℘ bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mint, ℘ bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Onions, ℘ peck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Onions, ℘ quart	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oyster Plant, ℘ bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Parsnips, ℘ bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Parsley, ℘ bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peppers, ℘ doz.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peppers, red, ℘ doz.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, ℘ bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, ℘ peck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, Sweet, ℘ peck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pumpkins, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Radishes, ℘ bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sage and Thyme, ℘ bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Squash, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tomatoes, ℘ quart	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tomatoes, pickling, ℘ half peck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Turnips, new, ℘ bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Turnips, new, ℘ quart	[illegible]	[illegible]
Water Cresses, ℘ quart	[illegible]	[illegible]

FRUIT.

Trade is reported dull, with few changes in prices. The available supplies are quite ample.

Almonds, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Apples, ℘ half peck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chestnuts, ℘ quart	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citron, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cranberries, ℘ quart	[illegible]	[illegible]
Currants, Zante, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dates, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Figs, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grapes, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hickory Nuts, ℘ quart	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lemons, ℘ doz.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oranges, ℘ doz.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pears, ℘ quart	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prunes, ℘ quart	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quinces, ℘ 100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raisins, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walnuts, ℘ quart	[illegible]	[illegible]

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Eggs are in more request and firmer with lighter receipts reported. Butter and Cheese are moderately inquired for at former rates.

Butter, new, fancy table, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, new, fair to good table, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, cooking, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheese, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eggs, five to six for	[illegible]	[illegible]
Honey, White Clover, ℘ can	[illegible]	[illegible]
Honey, White Clover, ℘ bottle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Honey, Comb, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]

SUNDRIES.

Coal, nut and stove, ℘ ton of 2,000 lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coffee, Green, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coffee, Roast, in bean, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coffee, Roast and Ground, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coffee, rye, chicory, &c., ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flour, Extra Family, ℘ bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flour, Family, ℘ 25 lb. bags	[illegible]	[illegible]
Meal, Corn, ℘ 25 lb. bags	[illegible]	[illegible]
Meal, Oat, ℘ 25 lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Molasses, ℘ gallon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rice, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Soap, by the box, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar, Brown, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar, Soft White, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar, Hard, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Syrup, ℘ gallon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Teas, English Breakfast, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Teas, Green, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Teas, Mixed, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 17, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, £100.000. Characters by the Company.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, EAST LYNNE. Characters by Mrs. D. P. Bowers, J. C. McCollum, M. W. Leffingwell, W. S. Andrews, J. Duff, J. Duell, Mr. Hinton, Miss E. Johnson, Mrs. G. C. Boniface, Mrs. Andrews and others.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock, Adelaide Ristori in her famous role of ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, LES PETITES MAINS and UN CLUB DE FEMMES; or, LE CAMP DE REVOLTES.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE LONG STRIKE. Leading character by Mr. Wheatleigh, assisted by the full company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRIFFITH GUANT; OR, JEALOUSY. Characters by the company.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL. Characters by Miss Fanny Herring, G. L. Fox, and full company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, WILD KNIGHT, JERRY ABERSHAW and THE IRISH DOCTOR.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, EVENING at 7½, ROSINA MEADOWS. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Robinson and little Clarence, Mlle. DeBerg and J. E. Cooke, The NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c. TRIP AROUND THE WORLD.

DERBY FINE ART GALLERY,
No. 625 Broadway.
THIS DAY, Great Picture painted by Balling, THE HEROES OF THE REPUBLIC.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD—A MIRACLE.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. ST. GEORGE AND YE DRAGON.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the Artist Fund Society.

NEW-YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY,
No. 618 Broadway.
THIS DAY, Curiosities in Anatomy and Natural History. LECTURES UPON THE MICROSCOPE.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRAND CONCERT for the benefit of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund.

STEINWAY'S HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, FIRST CONCERT by the Philharmonic Society of New-York.

STEINWAY'S HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
SUNDAY EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, SUNDAY CONCERT.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have dispatches by Ocean Telegraph to last night. The London *Daily Telegraph* denies the report that a commission is about to be formed to settle the *Alabama* claims; but the *London Herald* urges the British Government to submit the claims to arbitration. The British Cabinet has lately been holding councils almost daily. There is still trouble in the manufacturing districts of England, and strikes are becoming frequent. Prussia is taking measures to set a strong naval force afloat. Customs negotiations have been opened between Austria and Prussia, and pacific results are predicted therefrom. The King of Saxony, in his speech in opening the session of the Chambers, pledged himself to fulfill his obligations to Prussia.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received letters from the special agents recently dispatched to the Aarapahoes, Cheyennes and confederate bands of Sioux Indians, to ascertain the disposition of those tribes toward the Government, and to inquire into the various reports which have been made regarding their hostile attitude. The information received from these agents is of a satisfactory character, and it is probable that peace will be maintained.

The Somerset *Unionist* contains an account of a most heartrending calamity which occurred in Somerville, N. J., on Friday night, the 9th inst. The wife of an Irish laborer, named Cragham, was sitting up with a daughter of about eleven years. The mother attempted to fill the lamp while it was burning, when the can exploded in her hands. The mother and child were both enveloped in flames and horribly burned. The child lingered until the next morning, when it died, and the mother expired about noon the next day.

The great twenty-mile trotting-horse *Capt. McGowan*, yesterday attempted the feat of trotting twenty-one miles inside the hour, on the Riverside Park, Boston, a half-mile track, but when he had accomplished thirteen miles, which he performed in good style, he was withdrawn, as the heavy condition of the track was too much for him. The time of the thirteen miles was thirty-eight minutes and fifty-two seconds; the quickest mile being made in 2:43¾, this being the second.

A dispatch from Toronto says that Mr. McKenzie, counsel for the Fenians, purposes applying on Monday to the Court of Queen's Bench, or Common Pleas, for new trials for Lynch, Hayden, Slavin, Whalen and Quinn, the Fenians under sentence of death. James and John Dudley, the two men committed by the Police Magistrate a few days ago under the *Habeas Corpus* supension Act, have been released from custody.

During the prevalence of the storm at Fortress Monroe on Wednesday, a young boy named Solomon Newman, belonging to the pilot-boat *Maryland*, stationed at the Capes, fell overboard and was drowned. It was blowing so heavily at the time that assistance could not be rendered him. He was a promising youth, and was universally esteemed among the pilots.

During the storm of Thursday night, the upper and lower mill dams belonging to James Connolly, in Highland Falls, Orange County, with a large amount of property belonging to individuals, and both bridges spanning the stream, were swept away. Many dwellings, belonging to Dr. Bartlett and other parties, were much damaged.

On Thursday afternoon a young man called at the store of E. & M. Faxon, leather-dealers in Boston, and under pretence of getting a bill changed, managed to steal money, notes and securities valued at $35,000, with which he escaped.

Accounts from Turks Island continue to be received respecting the losses by the late hurricane that swept over that portion of the Atlantic. Much suffering prevails among the inhabitants, whole families being without food or shelter. One vessel had been sent from St. Thomas loaded with provisions, and more was being donated.

Charles L. Martin, *alias* Charles Perbasco, who is supposed to have stolen $4,850 from Mr. Jonathan Townsend, of New-Jersey, while taking the eastern-bound train at the Pittsburgh Union Depot, several weeks ago, has been arrested. On being searched notes and drafts were found amounting to $15,510.

The statements recently made in special dispatches that Senator Guthrie was "alarmingly ill," and that "he probably would never take his seat in the Senate again," have no foundation. Mr. Guthrie, though unwell, is walking about, and no alarm whatever is felt for his health.

A dispatch to the Chicago *Republican* from this City states, as a rumor, that Gen. A. S. Williams, late Democratic candidate for Governor, has been appointed Minister to Brazil. The report is not strictly correct. His destination is San Salvador.

The Charleston *Mercury* is to be revived on Monday next, Nov. 19. R. Barnwell Rhett, Jr., the former publisher, announces that on that day he will begin the publication both of the daily and tri-weekly editions.

The suicide at Mount Auburn, Cambridge, Mass., on Tuesday, whose body was discovered by Senator Henry Wilson, proves to have been John W. Gear, an artist of Boston, who had been in a gloomy state of mind for several days.

The barn of the Miller House, at Ashland, Ohio, was burned to the ground on Monday night, together with ten horses, three cows and twenty hogs. One thousand dollars' worth of hay and corn was also consumed, as well as a number of vehicles.

An accident occurred yesterday on the Grand Trunk Railroad, near Guelph, C. W., caused by the breaking of a rail. An express messenger named Weeks was killed, and several passengers were injured.

An amateur concert was given at Quebec on Thursday evening in aid of the sufferers by the late fire in that city. Seventy thousand dollars has been sent from London for the same object.

At an Irish concert in Montreal, on Thursday night, Hon. D'Arcy McGee, a member of the Government, announced that the Fenians condemned at Toronto would not be executed.

The St. Louis *Republican* says that Jno. Hogan will contest Gen. Pile's seat in the next Congress.

The canal is all right at Palmyra. The water is rising fast, and loaded boats will move to-day.

LOCAL NEWS.

Francis T. Willis brought an action against Mr. Mayer, as indorser of a promissory note made by one Strozier, at Albany, in the State of Georgia, in October, 1862. The case came on for trial yesterday in the Supreme Court, when two important questions were raised by the defendant's counsel. First, that there was no revenue stamp on the note offered in evidence; and second, that by the laws of the State of Georgia no recovery can be had against an indorser unless the holder of the note within three months after maturity, and after notice by the indorser, takes steps to recover against the maker, which had not been done in this instance. The answer to the last objection was, that during 1862 and 1863 there were no civil courts in session in Georgia. The Court reserved its decision.

A motion was made yesterday at Supreme Court Chambers, Justice Sutherland presiding, in the case of the People *ex rel.* Murray *vs.* The Board of Excise Commissioners, for a *certiorari* to the Board, to the end that they return the evidence taken by them on which a license was refused to the relator. The Court decided that it could not grant the motion. The whole thing, the Judge said, was a matter of discretion with the Board, and their decision was final.

The Committee of the Senate charged with inquiring into the condition, &c., of the water front of this City and Brooklyn, held their third session yesterday. The Pilot Commissioners, Mr. Henry Bergh, Mr. D. Wetmore, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Stranahan and others, presented their views on the subject. The Committee meet to-day, at 1 P. M., in the City Hall, Brooklyn.

The notorious Christy Will case was up in the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday. This time it is an appeal from an order of the Special Term, refusing to set aside a default taken at the last June Circuit, before Justice Barnard. The argument was not concluded when the Court adjourned.

Gov. Fenton yesterday appointed Hon. Jas. R. Whiting to conduct the examination in the matter of certain charges of malfeasance brought by the Citizens' Association against Chas. G. Cornell, Street Commissioner. Hon. John Sedgwick was appointed to carry on the cases pending against Comptroller Brennan.

An interesting trial, growing out of the alleged defalcations of Mr. Smith J. Eastman, in June, 1865, has been commenced in the Supreme Court, Special Term, before Mr. Justice Potter. The case has merely been opened, and the proceedings will be resumed on Monday next at 10 A. M.

Yesterday evening Mr. Henry Vincent delivered an oration on the late great American conflict and the friends and enemies of America, in the Union Hall of the Cooper Institute, to a large and highly appreciative audience.

Shortly before 11 o'clock on Thursday night a fire broke out in the second floor of Grenada Hall, Nos. 112 and 114 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, causing a loss of $4,500.

The trial of Jerry O'Brien for the murder of Kate Smith was concluded in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. The Jury rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree.

Judge Michael Connolly was nominated candidate for Comptroller by the Democratic City Convention last evening.

The case of Lieut. Braine, of the Confederate Army, charged with piracy, has gone over to the next term of the Court.

We are indebted to the Purser of the steamer *Gulf Stream*, Mr. Charles S. Munger, for late St. Thomas papers.

Gold fell to 142½ yesterday, but slightly rallied at the close. Money 5@6 ℔ cent.; Exchange in fair request; on Public Funds dull; on Railway speculation excited, and the fluctuations of the day ½@2½ ℔ cent.

Business in Produce and Merchandise was on a very limited scale yesterday. Flour declined 10c.@25c. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, 2c.@5c., and Oats 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel; Mess Pork, 75c. ℔ bbl.; Lard, ⅛c.; Cotton, 1c. ℔ lb. Corn opened at an advance of 1c.@2c., then fell off 3c., and closed 2c. ℔ bushel above the lowest figures of the day. Groceries were depressed; refined Sugars declined ⅛c. ℔ lb. Moderate freight engagements were reported.

European Emigration to the South.—A foreign dispatch informed us the other day that an active emigration from Liverpool to Texas was in progress. And it was doubtless of this movement that our London correspondent spoke yesterday when he remarked that "6,300 emigrants, many of them Scottish farmers, had left within a short time by the direct route for Texas." We also learn of another emigration movement from Europe by a recent dispatch from the South, which announced the arrival at Augusta of a ship load of 170 German immigrants, who intended settling in South Carolina.

These are certainly small movements when compared with the great volume of emigration constantly pouring into this port, and sweeping westward to fill up the young and fertile States beyond the Alleghanies. But nevertheless they are beginnings which may, in another year, grow to great magnitude. It is quite certain that the Southern States can obtain emigration from Europe to almost any extent, if they desire it. All that is needed is that they should make known their advantages abroad, and offer their invitations. Of course they must give assurance that political quiet will be maintained, and so act as to be able to guarantee to all settlers all the rights and privileges of American citizenship. These things being done, they can obtain an influx of farmers, artisans, mechanics, and laborers, which will in a few years give them a prosperity beyond anything that they ever before possessed. It is certain that no country in the world offers greater inducements to the agriculturist than some of our Southern States—especially if he have a small capital; while there could be no more promising region for the establishment and enlargement of manufacturing and mechanical industries. We would like to see the South enjoy the full benefit of these advantages.

The President and the South.

Yesterday's Times contained the following telegram from Washington:

> "Chief-Justice Chase, Mr. Seward, Gov. Randall, Mr. McCulloch and Mr. Browning had a long consultation with the President on Thursday. It is believed that this meeting was for consultation upon an effort now making by leading men of all parties to induce the President, in consideration of a general amnesty, *to induce the people of the South to accept universal suffrage, with qualification either of property or intelligence.* Prominent Southern men are coöperating with Republicans and Democrats in this effort."

How much of this statement is conjecture merely, we have no means of judging. We cannot doubt, however, that considerate and judicious men of all parties, who are seeking the welfare of the country rather than the promotion of party schemes, are united and sincere in desiring a speedy solution of our national troubles—the restoration of the Union at the earliest moment possible by the admission to Congress of representatives from all the States which compose it.

Nor can any one doubt *the ability of the President to bring about this result.* It may be true that the Constitution gives him no power directly to interfere with it; but it is equally true that the moral power of his office and his personal relations to the Southern States do actually give him an influence fully adequate to its full and satisfactory settlement. The Southern States lean on him as their last and only hope. Congress is against their claims by an overwhelming majority. The Democratic Party is shattered and hopelessly powerless. The President has interposed in their behalf with the most positive and invincible courage, and is regarded by them, with good reason, as the only official power from which they have hope of aid and rescue. This has made him potential with them. His opinion, his advice, his wishes naturally weigh more with them than the fiercest menaces of the Republican extremists, or the blandest promises of the moribund Democracy.

If the President, therefore, should come to the conclusion, after a careful survey of the whole political field, that impartial suffrage, or the Constitutional Amendment, or any other specific measure, is essential to the restoration of the Union, and should press its adoption upon the Southern States, as conducive to their readmission to political power, that advice would almost certainly be accepted and followed. And such action on the part of the Southern States would command the assent of Congress, and of the great body of the people throughout the North. The President thus has the settlement of this matter substantially in his own hands,—provided he adopts a basis of settlement in harmony with public sentiment as developed in the late elections. Against that sentiment he is powerless.

We cannot doubt that the President himself, as well as the eminent statesmen by whom he is surrounded, fully understand this fact and appreciate the responsibility which it involves. We are not surprised to hear that prominent men of all parties, and from both sections, prefer a settlement *now*, upon any feasible and endurable terms, to a postponement for three years, with all the chances of turmoil, collision, alienation and revolution which such postponement would involve. And we shall not be at all surprised to learn that the calmest and wisest of the leaders of Southern political opinion have indicated their willingness to accept any conditions which the President and his advisers may deem compatible with their honor and safety, for the sake of peace and a renewal of their constitutional relations with the National Government.

Public sentiment in the Northern States does not favor the longer postponement of this question, if it can be safely settled now. It rejoices in the result of the elections because it has preserved the country against its being settled by Copperheads and rebels, on the basis of their principles. But the Union Party, which has been clothed with full power, is expected to use it for the prompt adjustment of all our troubles. If the President will accept the decision and seek some ground on which he can act with a majority of the Union Party in Congress, and then ask the assent and coöperation of the Southern States, our conflicts will be at an end. Having this power, he cannot wisely or honorably evade the responsibility which it involves.

What it Costs to Investigate Fraud.

A few days ago we alluded to the proceedings of the Committee of Investigation, which was appointed in April last, to inquire into certain charges of malfeasance in building the new Court-house, which were made by Smith Ely, Jr., one of the Supervisors of this county, against the Building Committee of the Board. It will be remembered that the Supervisors charged with fraud appointed a Committee of their own number to try the charges, and refused Supervisor Ely's request to be placed upon the Committee. After a farcical investigation, which occupied *twelve days*, the Committee made a report entirely exonerating themselves from blame. Mr. Ely paid the expenses of prosecuting the charges, amounting to about $900, from his own pocket, and concluded to postpone the matter until he could be heard before a different tribunal. We also stated that it had recently transpired that the Comptroller had paid $11,041 from the public treasury for the expenses of the Committee in defending themselves; and here we supposed the larcenous account was closed.

But we find that we mistook the temper of the gentlemen composing the Board of Supervisors. Having occasion again to examine the record in the Comptroller's department, we find the amount increased by an additional thousand, so that the bill now stands at $12,062 25. We propose to reëxamine the account in the course of a week or two, as it is not improbable that the Supervisors will soothe any little irritation which this exposure may occasion them, by stealing another thousand.

It is proper here to state that these payments are made by the Comptroller in defiance of law. The statute says that no bill shall be paid by the Comptroller until the same has been regularly audited and allowed by the Board of Supervisors. But if the above bills had been legally audited at an open session of the Board, an uncomfortable publicity would have resulted, which the parties in interest desired to avoid—consequently they passed the following resolution:

> *Resolved*, That the Committee on New Court-house be and are hereby authorized and directed to pay the clerk and assistants of the Special Committee on investigation of affairs of the New Court-house, for services rendered said Committee, and charge to the appropriation for building the New Court-house.

This resolution received an unanimous affirmative vote, with the exception of Supervisor Ely. Under it the Committee have certified the bills, and Comptroller Brennan has paid them, the amount being limited only by the caprice of the Comptroller and the Committee. They can take twelve millions as legally as twelve thousands. If a favorite is to be rewarded or an election to be carried, there is an inexhaustible fund to draw upon.

This is not a solitary case. A dozen other resolutions of a similar character are in operation, authorizing various Committees and individual members of the Board of Supervisors to draw money secretly from the County Treasury *ad libitum*. The amount of these embezzlements will only be known when the affairs of the Finance Department are thoroughly investigated and exposed.

The Police and the Law.

Mr. O'Gorman, the Corporation Counsel, in an opinion concerning the act of the Dry Dock Railroad Company in laying its rails across Broadway, near Fulton-street, says:

> "I can see no difficulty in the way of the summary removal of these rails under the authority thus vested in the Street Department. The laying of these rails being without authority of law, in my opinion, and in violation of the ordinance of the City, *the Police authorities would, in my opinion, have been justified in preventing the laying of the said rails*, and still would be justified in preventing the completion of that work."

This suggestion will apply to a good many other matters. One of the functions of the Police is supposed to be the *prevention* of infractions of the law. When the Police see a body of men tearing up the pavement, or taking the sidewalk for private uses, or piling up bricks and mortar in the streets, or otherwise obstructing the highways, their first step—one would suppose—should be to demand the authority by which this is done—and if none is shown, to stop it. But this seems never to be done. Mr. O'Gorman says he thinks it might be—but it isn't. Some time ago the Harlem Railroad Company seized Broadway between Fourteenth and Thirteenth streets and laid down a railroad track in it. It has since appeared that they had no right to do so, but they did it and the track is still there. Brick piles are heaped up all along Fifth-avenue, as well as in Broadway and other thoroughfares, without the slightest reference apparently to the convenience of the public, but with sole regard to the wants of individuals. Why should not the Police be directed to *prevent* all such infractions of public rights, until the legal right to commit them is shown? It seems to us our Police authorities need some further instructions from headquarters on this subject.

The Wool-Growers and the Tariff.

The sheep-farmers of the country, so far as they are represented by the National Wool-Growers' Association, clamor for higher duties on imported wool. They ask that the extravagant Tariff Bill which last session passed through the House of Representatives, and was postponed by the Senate, shall be revived this Winter. They pledge themselves to "stand by it, and seek by all proper means its adoption as a law."

Of course, other interests will coöperate in the movement. The iron-miners and manufacturers will renew their preposterous demands; the coal-owners will cry for higher duties on Nova-Scotia coal; and there will be another huge combination to crush labor under the pretence of protecting industry, and to despoil the community under the plea of encouraging native manufactures.

Under any circumstances the proposition would be objectionable. The tariff is too high already. Special interests have succeeded in making it oppressive. And any other tariff legislation should be in the direction of a careful revision, with a view to equalize burdens, and where possible reduce them. The enormous Customs revenue of the current fiscal year so largely exceeds the probable requirements of the Government in a period of peace, that a considerable reduction of duties might be effected without detriment to the Treasury. The system of internal taxation, full as it is of anomalies and injustice, perhaps claims the first attention. But there is room for a vigorous effort at cutting down in both of these sources of national income.

The present circumstances of the country, however, furnish an argument against any increase for any purpose whatever. The wool manufacturers complain that they are running their mills at a loss; and in other branches of industry there are signs of overproduction. The trade of the country, it must be remembered, is depressed. Thoughtful, observant men apprehend the approach of hard times. Failures begin to multiply. And outside of Wall-street there is nowhere an indication of overmuch prosperity.

Neither the trade nor the people of the country, therefore, can stand additional burdens, in the shape of higher customs duties. What is wanted is the lightening of the load—not an increase of its weight.

If the interests now protected be wise, they will "leave well alone," and instead of agitating for higher duties, acquiesce in a revision of the duties in force. To rational, moderate protection we have no objection, because we think it compatible with a general soundness of trade, and a revenue coming up to the required standard of productiveness. But prohibitory duties endanger moderate protection, by furnishing ammunition to free traders; and a constant struggle for prohibition may some day end in a tariff framed with exclusive reference to revenue purposes.

Meantime it will be well for Congress to bear in mind that Mr. D. A. Wells, under the operations of the law creating his office, has been diligently collecting and collating information concerning the wants and interests of the country. No action should be taken on the tariff until this information has been spread before Congress and the country. It will be much more reliable than the one-sided arguments pressed by specific interests on their own behalf, and is essential to a proper disposition of the general subject.

False Friends of the South.—It is not fair to hold the Southern people responsible for the many foolish and wicked things uttered by those who claim to be their especial friends—the Democracy of the North. The pretensions of the latter in behalf of the South have always been peculiarly obnoxious; and as their repudiation by the South was rather more than one could expect, they have only resulted in doing it harm. These Democrats are damaging the Southern people now again. They are setting up claims for them that are preposterous in their very nature, and they are uttering threats in their name, which, however, unauthorized, are none the less calculated to offend the country. We see no grounds for this course of the Northern Democrats at this time, in the conduct, language, purpose or spirit of the South. *There* the people have learned the folly of this sort of thing. We wish for their sake that their self-appointed advocates here were as wise.

The City Comptroller.

Comptroller Brennan, in an able letter which we publish this morning, gives his reasons for declining to be a candidate for reëlection. He alleges that he has been assailed and maligned in his efforts to perform the duties of his office and protect the interests of the City, and that he has had no adequate support from those who approve his acts, even in the measures which command universal approval. He charges the Citizens' Association with having waged an unscrupulous warfare upon him, without any regard to the interests on behalf of which they were professing to act—denouncing everything he has done, and refusing, when upon investigation his acts were found to deserve approval, even to publish the testimony they had themselves collected. His comments upon the action of this Association are exceedingly severe and suggestive.

The letter is calculated to throw light upon the management of our City affairs and the degree of public interest felt in it by those most concerned. It will be read with general interest.

Cattle-Driving in the Streets.—It appears that under the regulations of the Commissioners of Public Health, the drovers and butchers have a right of way, during the daytime as well as at night, on the avenues and cross streets from river to river north of Sixtieth-street. The *sunken* thoroughfares of the Park are freely used by cattle-dealers without any inconvenience to the public; but it is not so apparent that a crowded avenue like the Third can properly be used by these dealers for their special uses in the busy hours of the day, at *any* point below Ninetieth-street, without greatly incommoding a large population, whose rights ought to be as well protected as the rights of residents living *below* Sixtieth-street. This is a question for the Health Board to take into account. The Superintendent of Police, no doubt, sees that the regulations, as they stand, are fully enforced. And there is no ground of complaint against his subordinates in the districts referred to. The question, however, still remains to be settled, whether too much license is not allowed to the drovers on the upper part of the avenues—especially *Third*, which is just as thickly populated between Seventy-ninth and Ninetieth streets as it is at its southern extremity. Householders join with property-owners, in the upper districts, in asking that some steps be taken to abate the cattle-driving nuisance. The Police authorities, of course, cannot interfere until the Board of Health enlarges the application of its rules.

The Presidential Election.—The Louisville *Journal*, responding to the question whether the ten Southern States will have a vote in the next Presidential election, says; "We suppose they will, or *know the reason why*." They know the reason now, just as well as they can know it then. The electoral votes will be counted in the session of 1869 by the Congress just elected—in which the Southern States have no Representatives. Nor can they have Representatives there unless they are admitted to seats by vote of that Congress itself, and over *two-thirds* of its members are pledged against their admission unless they adopt the Constitutional Amendment. The South declare they will not adopt it:—it would seem to follow that they will not, therefore, have a vote in the next Presidential election, as things stand now.

Assuming that they now "know the reason why," what does the *Journal* propose to do about it?

Tokens of Peace.—The rumors of new complications in Europe, growing out of the Eastern question, do not seem to affect the London market in any perceptible degree. There is an advance reported this morning of ¼ per cent. in Five-Twenties and of ½ per cent. in Consols. The appreciation in both securities is gradual enough, we take it, to show the absence of any immediate disturbing element. It may be that when the Turkish question is once more referred to the arbitrament of arms, England, as the London *Times* intimates, desires to be counted out. It may also be the case—let us hope it is—that Lord Derby's Government have agreed to an equitable settlement of our claims.

Not Altogether Just.—The *World* claims the credit of having fought the battle of the Democracy in this State single-handed. One evening journal, it admits, lent some assistance. Aside from that, the task was borne by the *World* alone. But is this altogether just toward the *Journal of Commerce?*

About Cables.

New-York, Friday, Nov. 16, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I find in your issue of this morning an article upon "The Atlantic Telegraph Enterprise and its Promoters," in which, after some complimentary remarks, you say:

> "It need not, however, be overlooked, since the memories of that period have been thus recalled, that, aside from the natural and legitimate causes of difficulty and trouble which the New-York and Newfoundland Company had to encounter, their policy of buying off the legislative support promised to the projected Labrador rival line was a serious error, and brought anything but credit to those concerned in it. We do not know how much of the first subscribed capital of the Company was appropriated to this questionable purpose; but we are satisfied that it would have been a gain rather than a loss to the pioneers in Atlantic telegraphy, had one or two or half a dozen competitors been allowed—if they found the means—to enter the field by other routes. Much valuable time, and, we doubt not, much valuable money also, were spent in preventing other charters from being granted. The fear of excessive competition in intercontinental telegraph lines may have been not altogether unnatural twelve years ago. But if the directors of the pioneer Company could have foreseen what a long road they had themselves to travel before their adventure should be found a success, they would certainly have used their means to better purpose than blocking the way for similar experiments by other ocean routes."

I beg to inform you that the intimation contained in this statement is without any foundation. And on behalf of the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, I most emphatically deny that this Company ever bought "*the legislative support promised to the projected Labrador rival line*," or to any other line, or paid or appropriated any of the "*first subscribed capital of the Company*," or any other capital, "*to this questionable purpose.*" Nor has this Company ever used or attempted to use in any way, directly or indirectly, any improper influences upon any legislative action, or paid or appropriated any money or stock for such purpose. On the contrary, the Government of Newfoundland, in giving the exclusive privilege to land cables on its coast to this Company, made appropriations of money and donations of land, and guaranteed the payment of its bonds to assist in carrying out the enterprize.

That this Company may be hereafter relieved from such aspersions, I respectfully ask that you give as much publicity to this denial as you have given to your article in question. I am yours, &c.,

PETER COOPER,
President N. Y., N. F. and London Tel. Co.

The Legislature of Newfoundland had nothing to do with granting or refusing to grant a charter for the telegraph line we spoke of, by way of the Labrador Coast. The Legislature of Canada *had* a great deal to do with that business. If Mr. Cooper should have time to extend his inquiries, he will find that the agents of the Newfoundland Company spent much time and no small amount of money ten years ago at Toronto in order to prevent the "rival" company from getting the charter they asked for. We are not in the habit of making statements in the Times that are not susceptible of proof. He may not have known—very likely he did not know—what the agents of his Company were about in 1856. That, however, does not in any way alter matters.

AMUSEMENTS.

Ristori.—The Italian play of "Pia di Tolomei" was produced here last night with good success. It was written, we are informed, for Mme. Ristori, and naturally develops the best characteristics of her style. There is not, however, much light and shade in the coloring of the principal part. It exhibits a woman suffering under a grievous suspicion of infidelity, manœuvred in the absence of her husband by a faithless friend. There is but little relief to this picture of oppression, but that little (vindicating *Pia's* virtue) is peculiarly acceptable. The ending is overwhelmingly pathetic. *Pia* is placed by her husband in a castle surrounded by malarial marsh lands, and there lingers slowly to death. In the fifth act we find her wan and wasted, in the agonies of death, and thankful for the smallest word of comfort. Her husband arrives too late. He finds his wife dying, and her unhappy existence terminates before the audience. The scene is in the highest degree affecting, and exhibits again Mme. Ristori's wonderful knowledge of the sad phenomena of mortal dissolution. The part, to which we can now only briefly refer, was rendered with perfect skill. The last act equals—if it does not surpass—anything done here by Mme. Ristori. There was hardly a dry eye in the audience when the curtain descended. "Pia de Tolomei" will undoubtedly be added to the list of Mme. Ristori's positive successes.

To-day there will be a *matinée*. The play will be "Elizabeth," Mme. Ristori appearing as the heroine. It is her best part, and should be witnessed by every one.

Sunday Concert.—The twelfth Sunday concert takes place at Steinway Hall to-morrow evening. The programme is full of interesting matter. It will be interpreted by the members of the Bateman troupe—Mme. Parepa, Sig. Brignoli, Sig. Ferranti, Sig. Fortuna, Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. Carl Rosa, &c. As this is the last occasion of these great artists appearing at a Sunday concert until their return from the country, where Mr. Bateman proposes to make a protracted tour, we may anticipate an overwhelming attendance. It cannot well be larger than it was last Sunday, but we would suggest to our readers that much delay and annoyance may be saved by obtaining their tickets at the music-stores, instead of waiting to get them at the doors.

Philharmonic Society.—The first concert of the present season takes place at Steinway Hall to-night—the last rehearsal occurring at the same establishment this morning, at 10 o'clock. The pieces announced for performance are the Symphony in C, No. 2, by Schumann; the "Nächlicher Zug" Episode from Lenau's "Faust," by Liszt, and the overture to "Columbus" (new) by Bristow. The soloists are Miss Natalie Sielig (soprano) and Mr. Carl Wolfsohn (piano.)

Sale of Pictures.—This evening will be sold, at the "Leed's Art Gallery," a fine collection of paintings by Mr. Winslow Homer and Mr. Eugene Benson, who are about leaving for Europe. The collection comprises thirty-six finished pictures and studies, and is worthy of the attention of patrons of the fine arts.

THE LATE HURRICANE.

Disastrous Effects of the Storm at Turks Island—Suffering Among the Inhabitants—Provisions Sent from St. Thomas.

The steamship *Gulf Stream* from Puerto Cabello Oct.24, arrived here yesterday. She reached Laguayra Thursday morning, the 25th; found there the bark *White Wing*, with both top-gallant masts gone, lost in hurricane of 3d and 4th ult.; also the brig *A. B. Patterson*, leaking badly, and had lost her deck load in the same hurricane. Left Laguayra night of the 26th, arrived at St. Thomas the 29th. The New-York and Brazilian steamship *North America*, from New-York, arrived and left on the 29th.

The accounts from Turks Island of the sufferings occasioned by the hurricane still continued to come in. Whole families are without food or shelter. One vessel had been sent with provisions to their relief from St. Thomas, and more was being donated.

She left in St. Thomas several vessels in distress: some of them had already been condemned. The *Gulf Stream* brings a number of destitute seamen. Left St. Thomas on the 30th; arrived at St John's, P. R., on the 31st. The *Gulf Stream* also brings destitute seamen from St. John's, P. R. In lat. 30° 34', lon. 73° 49°, Nov. 9, saw a brig painted white, with head of foretopmast and topgallantmast gone, steering N. W. under fore and aft sail. Nov. 11, lat. 36° 13', lon. 74° 18', spoke bark *Duke d Orleans*, of Baltimore, from Chili, and bound for Baltimore, Nov. 13, having experienced heavy northerly gales, and being short of coal, she was obliged to put into Norfolk for coal.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Marine Disasters—Arrivals from Swan Island—Rodman Guns for the Fort.

Fortress Monroe, Thursday, Nov. 15.

The schooner *B. F. Falsom*, Capt. Orlando, from Swan Island on the 27th ult. with a cargo of guano for orders, arrived here to-day. She reports having experienced a heavy northeast gale on the 2d.

The English bark *James Wilson* was loading at Swan Island with guano for Queenstown, and the American brig *Golden Lead*, which arrived on the 21st ult., was loading for Hampton Roads for orders.

The schooner *Lizzie De Hart*, from Savannah for Boston, with lumber, arrived to-day for a harbor, having experienced a heavy easterly gale ever since leaving port. She sailed in company with the schooner *E. W. Brighton*, for Baltimore, with lumber.

The schooner *Potomac*, Capt. Carson, while sailing up the Elizabeth River, bound to Norfolk, ran upon the wreck of the old *Merrimac*, and was so injured that she leaked badly. She was taken in tow and brought to Norfolk, where she will undergo repairs.

The steamer *Sarah Jane*, from New-York, arrived here to-day. She has on board a cargo of commissary stores for the Government, and four 10-inch Rodman guns, to be placed in the casemates of the fort, which is now being rapidly supplied with these effective weapons, in addition to rifled Parrotts of a large bore, and other improvements made that will make it the most formidable stronghold in the country.

ALBANY.

Appointment of Commissioners to Conduct the Cases Against Certain New-York City Officials.

Albany, Friday, Nov. 16.

Under authority of chapter 629, of the laws of 1866, the Governor has appointed Hon. James R. Whiting, of New-York City, a Commissioner to take testimony and examine the witnesses in the matter of the charges preferred by the Citizens' Association against Charles G. Cornell, Street Commissioner of New-York.

The Governor has also appointed Hon. John Sedgwick, of New-York, a like Commissioner to conduct the inquiry in the cases now pending against Matthew T. Brennan, Comptroller of New-York City.

Disastrous Storm in Orange County.

Highland Falls, Orange Co., Friday, Nov. 16.

While the furious storm was prevailing in the latter part of last night, the upper and lower mill dams belonging to James Connolly, in this place, with a large amount of property belonging to individuals, and both bridges spanning the rill, were swept away. Many dwellings, belonging to Dr. Bartlett and other parties, were much damaged. The real cause does not appear, but it is supposed that some neglect of the flood-gates is the reason, as there had been more water in the stream within the last five days and a timely removing the gates saved a catastrophe.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Friday, Nov. 16.

CHIEF-JUSTICE CHASE IN CONSULTATION WITH PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

Chief-Justice Chase was again with the President to-night and remained with him until a late hour interchanging views with Mr. Johnson relative to the proposition mentioned in my last night's dispatch, proposing general amnesty in consideration for qualified suffrage. Gov. Swann and several members of Congress were also in waiting for an interview with the President, but the whole evening being spent in the consultation with Judge Chase, the rest of the visitors failed to see Mr. Johnson. The amnesty suffrage proposition meets with almost universal approbation from the representatives of all parties here assembled.

THE CONVICTED FENIANS—LETTER FROM THE BRITISH MINISTER.

The following letter from the British Minister was received to-day by the Secretary of State:

Washington, Thursday, Nov. 15.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 27th ult., relating to the sentences of death passed on J. Lynch and J. McMahon, in Canada, and stating the views entertained by the Government of the United States, and the various considerations of law, policy, and humanity which might be expected to arise in the course of the trials of the individuals concerned in the raid committed on Canada last Spring.

Immediately on the receipt of that note, I transmitted a copy of it to Her Majesty's Government, and I await their instructions before entering at length upon the several and weighty subjects contained in it.

The course pursued by the Canadian Government, in bringing these cases before the regular tribunals of justice, thus securing to the prisoners the full protection the law affords to the accused; and the readiness shown by them to communicate all such documents to the Consul of the United States, as may throw light on the justice of the sentences, and the regularity of the proceedings, will, I trust, satisfy the Government of the United States, that while vindicating the majesty of the law, the authorities do not conduct the prosecutions in any vindictive or harsh spirit.

I am, moreover, authorized to state that the whole question of the disposal of such of the prisoners as may be convicted has been referred for decision to Her Majesty's Government, who will certainly be animated by the desire so to deal with it as to secure peace and harmony between the populations living in such immediate proximity, and separated by a long frontier so easily traversed.

I have the honor to be, with the highest considerations, Sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

FREDERICK W. BRUCE.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, &c., &c., &c.

PRESENTATION OF CERTAIN TREASURY NOTES ISSUED BY HOWELL COBB.

An interesting reminiscence of the rebellion came up in the Treasury Department to-day. A Treasury note for $500, bearing date December, 1860, running one year, with interest at 12 per cent., was for the third time presented for redemption. The payment of the note, although the signatures of the then Register and Treasurer are admitted to be genuine, has hitherto been refused, because there is no record of the name of the payee on the Treasurer's books, and the number of the note does not correspond with its letter as recorded. The history of the batch of these notes issued at that time, of which this is one, is as follows: Early in the year 1860, Howell Cobb, then Secretary of the Treasury, redeemed a large amount of the Government indebtedness, still having years to run, at a heavy premium, varying from 18 to 20 per cent., thus taking the money necessary for other purposes out of the Treasury. After Mr. Lincoln's election, and when the secession egg was well hatched, Cobb did his best to cripple the Government finances. He took a large number of these notes, signed in blank, to New-York, and had them hawked about the streets, borrowing money at an exorbitant rate of interest, from 8 to 12 per cent., and asserting his belief that the Government would be insolvent within a year. These notes were issued to any one who would loan the money, and the blanks for the name of the payee and rate of interest filled up on the spot. The notes fell due within a year, and were mostly redeemed, few or none others being outstanding now; but the irregularity, not to say fraudulent issue, of this one has prevented its payment hitherto. The signatures being genuine, however, and the present holders innocent parties, it is probable that the Government will have to redeem it. At the time this money was borrowed at 12 per cent. the street rate of interest in New-York was three and four per cent.

THE CLEVELAND POSTMASTER.

Gen. George W. Morgan, Democratic Member of Congress from the Thirteenth Ohio District; his brother, William Morgan, and Judge Van Trump, Democratic Member of Congress from the Twelfth District, arrived here Wednesday, to secure the removal of Mr. Benedict, editor of the Cleveland *Herald*, from the office of Postmaster at that place, and the appointment of Mr. Armstrong, Editor of the *Plaindealer*. They saw the President, but did not get any encouragement. They then saw the Postmaster-General, and quite a plain talk ensued, ending in a peremptory refusal to make the appointment, and a very plain intimation that the Democratic support of the President's policy had been only sufficient to injure instead of aiding it.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE HORSE FAIR.

On Monday next it is expected that the great Horse Fair will be opened at the National Course, over the Eastern Branch, near Washington. The premiums already provided amount to over $6,000, and it is probable that the sum will be increased. On Monday there will be two races, the first for all trotters owned in the District and Maryland, for $150, and the second for all runners, for $100; on Tuesday a purse of $1,500 is up for all trotters; on Wednesday, $500, for pacers; Thursday, $200, for runners; Friday, $500, for trotters; Saturday, a great trot for $3,000, and on Monday week $100, for double teams. The famous horses *Dexter*, *Patchen* and *Silas Rich*; also the renowned *Megooster*, from Pittsburgh, will be entered, and it is very probable that a race will be made between the fastest trotter, *Dexter*, and the pacer *Megooster*.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received letters from the special agents recently dispatched to the Arapahoes, Cheyennes and Confederate bands of Sioux Indians, to ascertain the disposition of those tribes toward the Government, and to inquire into the various reports which have been made regarding their hostile attitude. The information received from these agents is of a satisfactory character, and not only is it probable that peace will be maintained, but it is also reported to the Bureau that the release of two white women, prisoners in the hands of the tribes on that line of the Territory, will be obtained.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President appointed the following Postmasters to-day: Henry C. Smith, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Robert A. Gilmore, Chicago, Ill.; Wm. H. Pier, Scranton, Penn.; Harley H. Sage, Circleville, Ohio; Peter Pursell, Wilkesbarre, Penn.

WIRE ROPE EXPERIMENTS.

The Navy Department has instituted a series of experiments as to the relative cost, strength and utility of wire rope as compared with hemp rope for the rigging of vessels.

ARRIVALS.

Among the arrivals in the city to-day are Congressmen W. B. Allison, of Iowa; S. J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, and Rogers, of New-Jersey. They come chiefly to secure their Winter quarters.

CONSULAR.

The President has recognized Enrique Barriolles as Consul for Chili, at San Francisco, Cal.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Bateman Opera Troupe was welcomed back to Washington last night by a large, fashionable and delighted audience.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Mr. G. Gordon Adams Denies Being a Delegate to the Philadelphia Convention.

New-Orleans, Friday, Nov. 16.

Mr. G. Gordon Adams, who was reported as a delegate from Mississippi to the Philadelphia Convention of Southern Loyalists, is out in a card, wherein he says he was not a delegate, is no politician, nor did he know until a few days since that he was appointed a delegate to the Pittsburgh Convention, nor the person appointing him. His political opinions, he adds, are of no importance, as he never expects to hold or seek office.

Canal Break at Palmyra.

Buffalo, Friday, Nov. 16.

The break in the canal at Palmyra has been repaired, and boats are passing this afternoon.

The weather is rainy.

Marine Disaster.

Savannah, Ga., Friday, Nov. 16.

The British ship *Admiral*, which left Savannah on Monday, for Brunswick, to load, got ashore on the shoals off Jekyl Island. Her situation is critical.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Arrivals in the City.—Ex-Gov. Buckingham, of Connecticut, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. Tower, U. S. A., is at the St. James Hotel. Count Russignier and Capt. Hazfeld, of the Austrian Navy, are at the New-York Hotel. Gen. Francis H. Smith, Virginia, is at the Southern Hotel. Luis Molina, Minister from Porto Rico to the United States, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Col. R. W. Worth, U. S. A., is at the Hoffman House. Dr. A. Roberts, Maryland, is at the Westminster Hotel. Gov. Parsons, of Alabama, Gen. Schouler, Massachusetts, Capt. Wyman, U. S. N., and Rev. J. Patterson, Wilmington, N. C., are at the Astor House. Hon. S. E. Marvine, Albany, is at the Metropolitan. Col. Weldrick, U. S. A., is at the Bancroft House.

Thanksgiving at the Five Points House of Industry.—On Thanksgiving Day, the 29th inst., the children of the Five Points House of Industry will assemble in their chapel at 11 A. M., when the exercises will consist of singing, recitations, addresses and calesthenics. At 1 o'clock the children will partake of the good things provided for them by the liberality of their friends, after which the exercises will be resumed. The public are invited to be present on the occasion. Superintendent Halliday makes his annual appeal for contributions for the support of the Institution, which, during the year taught 1,405 children and supplied 409,995 meals.

Board of County Canvassers.—This Board are slowly proceeding with their somewhat monotonous labors. In the case of some of the Assemblymen the vote runs very close. In the Seventeenth Assembly District, Mr. Wilson Berryman, Republican, is generally supposed to have received the largest number of votes, but the friends of his opponent, Mr. Alexander Ward, are confident that Ward will be found to be ahead. A large number of the returns in this district contain gross errors and discrepancies which will require some time to rectify.

The New-York City Sunday-school and Missionary Society.—A public meeting of this Society will be held on Monday evening next in the Twenty-seventh-street M. E. Church, near Third-avenue. A very great treat is promised to Sunday-school people who may take the trouble to attend. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Daniel Wise, editor of the *Sunday-school Advocate*, and others, while Philip Phillips, Esq., will furnish some choice music of his own composition.

Church Union.—A series of sermons on this subject by those who have made it their especial study will be delivered this Winter in New-York, Brooklyn and vicinity. Visible Unity through open communion and a free pulpit will receive attention. Rev. J. A. Aspinwall, of the Protestant Episcopal Communion, will preach the introductory sermon to-morrow evening, in Mr. Bartlett's Church, Elm-place, Brooklyn. Subject—"Christ the Head."

The Home for Incurables.—We are requested to say that $6,000 will purchase the property now occupied by this new yet important institution, and thus enable it to do its work more effectually. $2,675 have been subscribed, mostly conditional upon the whole amount being secured. Will the benevolent please send their subscriptions soon to Mr. F. F. Randolph, Treasurer, No. 14 Wall-street?

Fire in East Houston-Street.—A fire occurred yesterday morning in the hat bleaching establishment of Julius Fisher, No. 435 East Houston-street, originating in the drying room on the roof. The flames were soon extinguished. Damage to stock about $100, insured in the Germania for $2,000. The building is owned by George Luger, whose whose loss is $60; insured.

Concert in Aid of the Hall and Asylum Fund.—A concert will be given this evening at Irving Hall for the benefit of the Hall and Asylum Fund, under the auspices of Manitou Lodge No. 106. The programme is an attractive one. Miss Mina Geary, Mlle. Pieris, and Messrs. Geary, Weeks, Thomas, Sedgwick, Ovington, Senia and Dibble will assist on the occasion.

Child Drowned.—Mary Harrigan, aged nine years, and residing at No. 257 East Twenty-first-street, while gathering coal at the foot of Twenty-first-street, East River, about 5:30 P. M. yesterday, fell into the river and was drowned. The body was not recovered.

Judge Michael Connolly for Comptroller.—The Democratic City Convention met in Room No. 24 Cooper Institute, last evening, and unanimously nominated Michael Connelly candidate for Comptroller.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Fire.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Thursday night a fire occurred in Granada Hall, Nos. 112 and 114 Myrtle-avenue, resulting in the destruction of a considerable amount of property, mainly by water. The second story, where the fire broke out, was occupied by John E. Lowe, as a shoe manufactory, who estimates his loss at $2,000. Insured in the Continental and Connecticut Insurance Companies. Mr. Gibson Waters, who occupied a portion of the same floor, was damaged to the extent of $500. Insured in the Kings County Insurance Company. Mr. E. Burgess, hatter, occupied the lower floor of No. 112, and was damaged to the amount of $500. Insured in the Brooklyn Insurance Company. The lower floor of No. 114 was occupied by Wm. McDonald, druggist, whose stock was damaged to the extent of $1,000. Insured in the Long Island Insurance Company. The building, owned by Mr. Francis J. Mason, was damaged to the extent of $500. Insured in the Nassau Insurance Company. The cause of the fire is unknown.

A House Blown Down.—A three-story brick-house, in course of erection in Myrtle-avenue, near Ross-street, E. D., owned by Mr. J. E. Holcomb, was blown down and utterly demolished during the severe easterly storm which prevailed on Thursday night. Several other new buildings were more or less damaged during the storm, and an innumerable number of shade trees were uprooted.

The Early-Closing Movement.—A meeting of the Dry Goods Clerks' Early Closing Association was held in their rooms, corner of Court and Joralemon streets, last evening. Little business of importance was transacted further than receiving reports from the Avenue Committee, which were of a favorable character.

Runaway Accident.—A pair of horses attached to a carriage driven by Charles Cogher, came in collision with a butcher's cart in Adams, near Prospect-street, on Thursday evening. The carriage was smashed, and the cart considerably damaged. The loss is estimated at $300. No person was injured.

Illegal Voting.—Michael Smith, 21 years of age, was yesterday examined before Justice Daily, on a charge of attempting to vote twice, in the First District of the Fourteenth Ward, on election day. He was adjudged guilty of the offence and handed over to the Grand Jury.

The County Board of Canvassers.—The Board reassembled yesterday afternoon in the Court-house, and counted the returns up to the Sixth Ward, when they adjourned until to-day, at 1½ o'clock P.M.

NEW-JERSEY.

Arrest of Boarding-House Thieves.—At an early hour yesterday morning, two young men named William Sanfrisco and Wm. Stuard, were arrested on the charge of robbing the boarding-house of Benjamin O. Lytle, No. 354 High-street, Newark, where they had secured board a few days previous. It is alleged that they entered the rooms of other boarders and ransacked their trunks. One young lady had $17, and another $7, taken from their trunks. The accused were committed for trial.

A Mother and Daughter Burned to Death.—A heart-rending calamity occurred at Somerville, N. J., on the night of the 9th inst. A woman, the wife of an Irish laborer named Craegham, while watching with a sick daughter 11 years of age, attempted to fill a lamp while lighted, when the can exploded in her hands. The mother and child were both enveloped in flames and burned in a horrible manner. The child lingered until the next morning, when she died, and Mrs. Craegham expired on Sunday.

Examination of Supposed Robbers.—The examination of the two young Germans, Eugene Griessel and Hugo Demarea, suspected of robbing the house of Mrs. Myers of $400 worth of property, (an account of which was given yesterday,) took place before Recorder Martindale, of Jersey City, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The evidence was considered sufficiently strong against Demarea to hold him for trial, and Griessel, who claims to be a music teacher and a respectable man, was discharged.

Burglary.—The house of Mrs. James Taylor, No. 172 South Sixth-street, Jersey City, was entered by thieves on Thursday afternoon, during the absence of the family, and robbed of money, jewelry and lace to the amount of $200. Mrs. Taylor came home during the operations of the thieves, and was unable to gain immediate access, as the doors were bolted inside, and gave the fellows time to escape by the rear way. Over $1,000 worth of property was found gathered up ready to carry off.

St. Peter's Church Fair.—The fair of the ladies of St. Peter's Church, in Jersey City, which has proved a great success, was closed on Thursday night. A fire trumpet, costing $35, and which was to be presented to the Company receiving the largest number of votes, brought $1,893. The vote was as follows: Engine Company No. 2, 1,622; Engine Company No. 3, 1,089; Engine Company No. 4, 29; Hose Company No. 2, 46. Total, 2,756.

Interesting to Grocerymen.—Mr. Zulick, the recently-appointed Assessor of Revenue for the Fifth District, has instructed his assistants to notify all grocers and others who grind coffee, that hereafter they will be required to pay $100 per annum for the privilege. Heretofore, one cent per pound has been paid for coffee ground on the premises. If this order is enforced there is likely to be a lively demand for family coffee-mills.

Pop-Corn.—Yesterday afternoon a young man named William Powell, agent for a wholesale pop-corn dealer in New-York, was arrested in Jersey City on a warrant issued by Justice Davis, charged with peddling without a license, for which the fine is $50. The young man left his horse, wagon and stock in trade as security while he went to confer with his employer.

Narrow Escape from Drowning.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, two intoxicated men belonging to the Boston steamer *Clyde*, lying at the Long Dock, Jersey City, fell into the water while in the act of getting on board. The men struggled in the water some time, and would probably have gone down had not their outcries brought three men to their rescue.

The City Prison Inundated.—The rain storm of Thursday night again caused a flow of water in the cells of the City Prison and in the basement of the City Hall in Jersey City, caused by the building of the new sewer in Gregory-street. The prisoners were removed to an upper floor.

Death from Cholera.—Mr. George Van Nest, a well-known citizen of Somerville, N. J., died of cholera during the fore part of the week.

Queer, Isn't It?

On Friday we extracted sixteen teeth for a lady with one dose of gas, and on waking, her husband said: "Did you feel any pain?" "Not a bit," said she; "I thought I was going to a prayer meeting." Another lady, for whom we extracted fifteen, wrote, after her name, on our scroll, "Hunkey Dorey!" A gentleman wrote, "Just as easy as falling off a log." And so we go with forty every day. Our numbers stand now 16,703. Colton Dental Association, No. 19 Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

The Independent Liquorist;

Or, The Art of Manufacturing all kinds of Syrups, Bitters, Cordials, Champagne, Wines, Lager-Beer, Ale, Porter, Beer, Punches, Tinctures, Extracts, Brandy, Gin, Essences, Flavorings, Colorings, Sauces, Catsups, Pickles, Preserves, &c. By L. Monzert, Practical Liquorist and Chemist. 12mo, cloth binding. Price $3. Published and for sale by Dick & Fitzgerald, No. 18 Ann-street, New-York. Sent per mail free of postage.—*Advertisement.*

"Trump's" American Hoyle; or, Gentleman's Hand-Book of Games.—Containing clear and complete descriptions of all the games played in the United States, with the American rules for playing them. The whole contains 525 pages, is printed on fine white paper, bound in cloth, beveled edges, with extra gilt side and back, and is profusely illustrated with engravings explaining the different games. Price $2. Published and for sale by Dick & Fitzgerald, No. 18 Ann-street, New-York. Copies sent by mail free of postage.—*Advertisement.*

A Thorough Domestic Test.

From the New-York Sun.

We have for some time contemplated effecting *a thorough domestic test*—through regular and diversified use—of all the varieties of sewing-machines that compete for the public favor; and have accordingly invited the several manufacturers to lend proper facilities for testing their machines. We give our first notice to the Willcox & Gibbs:

The Machine is exceedingly simple. Very slight instructions and ingenuity are required to understand the few parts of which it is composed and their use, and there is no excuse for getting it out of order until the parts are fairly worn out. As a consequence, it always works at a moment's notice, though it may have been laid aside for months. The needle is short and straight, and consequently not liable to break. In six months' use we have not broken or bent a single needle. The "tension" is the most manageable and certain contrivance of the kind, and never baffles the operator. It never misses a stitch. The thread is taken directly from the spool, without rewinding. The work can be raveled with the greatest ease if desired, while it is perfectly secure against raveling if left to itself. After much wear and many washings, the stitching is found to retain all the roundness, evenness, and firmness, which are so much admired at first. We have tried it on every kind of garment and have not yet found a broken thread in its work. As a *single-threaded* machine, we *were* prejudiced against it—believing that its work would rip, pucker in washing, etc.; *but all objections on this score are found to be groundless.*—We stand ready to do justice to every other manufacturer, but we advise our readers to put no faith in disparaging criticisms; for we are satisfied that none of any importance can be sustained.—*Advertisement.*

If you have a Suffering Child, do not let your prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand between it and the relief that will be absolutely sure to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Millions of mothers can testify that it is a perfectly safe and reliable remedy. It relieves the child from pain, and cures dysenterry and diarrhœa. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind cholic, and carries the infant safely through the teething period.

An Established Remedy.—"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are widely known as an established remedy for coughs, colds, bronchitis, hoarseness and other troubles of the throat and lungs. Their good reputation and extensive use has brought out imitations, represented to be the same. Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES."

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

To let a Cold have its own Way is to assist in laying the foundation of Consumption. To cure the most stubborn cough or cold you have only to use at once DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

Why is Cristadoro's Hair Dye Popular?

Read the universal answer to this question.

BECAUSE

It imparts a natural black or brown;
It does not crisp or burn the hair;
It does not soil the fairest skin;
It is applied in ten minutes.

THEREFORE,

The man of taste approves it;
Those who value silken hair use it;
The ladies everywhere prefer it;
Those to whom time is valuable patronize it.

Sold everywhere and applied at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

A Sure Pile Cure.

Dr. GILBERT'S PILE INSTRUMENT positively cures the worst cases of piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Agents wanted everywhere. Address J. B. ROMAINE, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

Squire & Lander, No. 97 Fulton-st. offer for sale diamonds, 18 carat gold watches, chains, all kinds of jewelry, English sterling silver ware at a small per centage above ACTUAL MANUFACTURING COST.

All the Fancy Furs
AT COMMON SENSE PRICES,
At GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Metcalfe's Great Rheumatic Remedy is certainly the wonder of the age. Thousands can testify as to its magical effect, and the first doctors of this city are recommending it to their patients as the only sure cure for rheumatism ever known to man.

Van Deventer's Kalergon for the Hair restores gray hair to its natural color. Prevents the hair falling out. Eradicates dandruff. IT IS NOT A DYE. Clean and free from GREASE as Cologne water. Proprietor, JOHN VAN DEVENTER, No. 232 Greenwich-st.

Finest Ready-made Overcoats and Business suits ever seen in this country. Boys', youths' and childrens' clothing, largest assortment in the City, at very low prices. Boys' all wool cassimere suits for $12 each. BROKAW BROTHERS, No. 62 Lafayette-place, and No. 346 4th-av.

Ladies, Discard Injurious Paddings.—Mme. JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevator develops the form physiologically. 363 Canal-st. Sold by druggists. Send stamp for sealed circular.

Lauck's Hair Color Restorer and DRESSING.—Harmless, cleanly, cooling and invigorating; no trouble in applying: just the thing for traveling. Price $1, large bottles. Depot, No. 54 Great Jones-st.

At Gimbrede's, No. 588 Broadway, on exhibition through the week choice articles (sporting) and samples of the Jockey Club note paper. N. B. Retailing at wholesale prices.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Miller & Co., No. 387 Canal-st.—Ladies, if you wish beautiful boots and shoes for yourselves and families, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Florence
REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
Best family machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO.,
No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch."
[*Judge's Report, at the "Grand Trial."*] 508 Broadway.

Sewing Machines,
For Sale and To Rent,
V. W. WICKES, NO. 744 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS.

The Union Button-Hole Machine sold exclusively by the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 458 Broadway.

Elliptic S. M. Co.'s Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 543 Broadway. Highest premiums Maryland Institute, N. Y. and Penn. State Fairs, 1866.

The Howe Sewing-machines—Lockstitch—for Families and Manufacturers—are world-renowned. The HOWE MACHINE CO., 699 Broadway, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY. No. 495 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

"A Cold in the Head" removed in a few minutes by the use of DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.

Beautiful Hair—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR restores gray hair to its original color, feeds, nourishes and strengthens the growth of the weakest hair, stops its falling out at once, keeps the head clean, is a delightful hair dressing for young as well as elderly persons. Physicians and Chemists consider it a triumph of science. Sold by all Druggists and fashionable hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Home Again.

Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, can now be consulted at No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, for all cutaneous diseases of the head. Loss of hair and premature grayness; moles, wens and warts, permanently cured; moth, freckles, pimples, comedones, (called black worms,) and all brown discolorations removed from the face. No charge for consultation.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Marshall's Snuff continues ahead of all remedies for Catarrh and its attendant maladies.

MARRIED.

Boller—Parsons.—On Thursday, Nov. 15, at the Reformed Dutch Church in Flushing, by Rev. E. S. Fairchild, Henry A. Boller, of Philadelphia, to Mary, youngest daughter of James B. Parsons, of Flushing.

Furlong—Faulkner.—On Thursday, Nov. 15, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Henry Blanchard, Jesse Kennedy Furlong, of New-York, to Julia, only daughter of Geo. Faulkner, of Brooklyn.

Martin—Van Duzer.—On Thursday, Nov. 15, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, D. D., John S. Martin to Mary Somerville, daughter of Selah Van Duzer, all of this City.

Hartnell—Hyde.—On Wednesday, Nov. 14, at St. Paul's, by Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., assisted by Rev. James Millett, A. M., T. C. D., William H. Hartnell, late of Abbey-leix, Ireland, to Sarah, third daughter of Mr. James Hyde, of Drumcree, County of Armagh, Ireland.

Osbrey—Boyd.—At Elizabethport, on Thursday, Nov. 15, by Rev. John M. Wolcott, F. L. Osbrey to Miss Mary L. Hebeler, step-daughter of Ch. Boyd, Esq. No cards.

Oliphant—Quimby.—At Orange, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 15, by Rev. James H. Taylor, Henry D. Oliphant to Caroline L. Quimby, daughter of the late A. M. Quimby. No cards.

Smith—Reed.—On Thursday, Nov. 15, by Rev. Asa D. Smith, at the residence of the bride's father, Orange, N. J., Albert D. Smith, of New-York, to Alice, only daughter of Josiah H. Reed, Esq.

Thompson—Janes.—On Thursday, Nov. 15, at Calvary Church by Rev. Dr. Washburn, Charles W. Thompson to Kate, only daughter of T. M. Janes, all of this City.

DIED.

Coster.—On Friday, Nov. 16, the infant son of Margaret L. and Edward H. Coster.

Cooper.—Suddenly, on Friday morning, Nov. 16, Mrs. Francis W. Cooper.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Covel.—On Wednesday, Nov. 14, Cornelia E. Covel, daughter of the late Dr. Jno. C. Covel.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral on Sunday, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of James H. Covel, No. 354 West 52d-st., near 9th-av.

Carpenter.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Nov. 15, Daniel Carpenter, aged 50 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Metropolitan Police, of Greenwich Lodge No. 467, F. & A. M. Zerubbabel Chapter No. 147, R. A. M., and the most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the State of New-York, and the fraternity in general, also the members of City Lodge No. 151, I. O. O. F., and of Dr. Stryker's Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the R. D. Church, 34th-st., near 8th-av., (Dr. Stryker's,) at 1 o'clock on Monday, the 19th inst., without further invitation. His remains will be deposited temporarily in Marble Cemetery, 2d-st.

Fairbanks.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 14, John Fairbanks.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 50 Irving-place, this (Saturday,) 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Grant.—Suddenly, at Bridgeport, Conn., on Wednesday, Nov. 14, James Grant, (gardener and florist,) aged 49 years, a native of Twynholm, Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland. Deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.

Grossinger.—At Leonardville, Monmouth County, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 15, Harry P., youngest son of Charles and Sarah Grossinger, aged 2 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday morning, the 19th inst., at 11 o'clock, from the First Presbyterian Church, West Hoboken, N. J.

Gautier.—On Thursday, Nov. 15, at Jersey City, Mrs. Elizabeth Gautier, in the 92d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Matthew's Church, Sussex-st., Jersey City, on Sunday afternoon, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock.

☞ Washington and Baltimore papers please copy.

Harper.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 14, after a short and severe illness, Isabella G., wife of Andrew M. Harper, in the 55th year of her age.

The relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, Quincy-st., near Nostrand-av., on Sunday, Nov. 18, at 12 o'clock; also with the friends of the family at St. Ann's Episcopal Church, corner of Sands and Washington sts., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Hooper.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 16, at No. 104 Duffield-st., Ex-Alderman Charles Hooper, in the 58th year of his age.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

Hughes.—On Friday, Nov. 16, Wesley R., son of Sarah E. and Wm. Hughes, Jr.

His remains will be taken to Lake Mahopac for interment.

Harold.—At Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 14, Western Hastings, only child of Joseph C. and Annie E. Harold, aged 1 year, 5 months and 25 days.

The remains were taken to Glen Cove, L. I., for interment.

Meserole.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, Nov. 16, Mrs. Hannah White, widow of the late Capt. John Meserole, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, S. F. A. Shonnard, No. 117 Keap-st., on Sunday at 2 o'clock.

Negus.—In Jersey City, on Friday evening, Nov. 16, after a lingering illness, Maria E., wife of William I. Negus.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Porter.—On Thursday evening, Nov. 15, at his residence, Brooklyn, John F. Porter, in the 61st year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral on Sunday afternoon at 2½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 86 17th-st., South Brooklyn.

Pullman.—On Friday, Nov. 16, at the residence of his father, No. 123 East 24th-st., James Henry, second son of John and Mary Pullman, in the 24th year of his age.

Notice of his funeral hereafter.

Robertson.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 13, Mrs. Ann Robertson, widow of the late William Robertson, aged 75 years.

The funeral took place from her late residence, No. 121 Ludlow-st., on Friday morning at 9 o'clock. The remains were taken to Monmouth County, N. J., for interment.

Ritter.—On Friday, Nov. 16, at Hoboken, N. J., Miss Elizabeth Ritter, in the 82d year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Sunday at 1 o'clock P. M., at the residence of Mr. Barent Fraser, No. 154 Bloomfield-st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Seaman.—On Wednesday, Nov. 14, Jane B., wife of Frederick A. Seaman, aged 41 years.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 36 East 23d-st., on Saturday, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

Taylor.—On Friday morning, Nov. 16, Elizabeth Taylor, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, Thomas B. Taylor, No. 88 East 4th-st., on Sunday, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock.

For her is no more sorrow,
For her is no more pain;
No weary hopeless waiting—
No watching, all in vain.
But Heaven's endless glory,
A saint's immortal gain.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FURNITURE
OF THE LATEST STYLES, CONSISTING OF
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM and CHAMBER SUITES,
in Rosewood, Walnut, and Maple, retailing at manufacturers' prices,
AT F. KRUTINA'S
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,
between Bowery and 2d-av.
All Goods warranted.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

NEW AND ELEGANT OVERCOATS IN
ESKIMO,
MOSKOWA,
CASTOR and
CHINCHILLA
BEAVERS.

BUSINESS and DRESS SUITS of the latest styles, from the finest FOREIGN and DOMESTIC GOODS.

The CUSTOM ROOMS not surpassed in variety of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS.

One of the most complete assortments of CHILDREN'S CLOTHING ever offered.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT has also one of the largest and best assorted stocks in the City.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

NOVELTIES IN SILKS
AND FANCY ARTICLES, AU BON MARCHE,
Nos. 135 and 137 Rue du Bac, corner of Rue de Sevres. Ladies visiting Paris should, before effecting their purchases elsewhere, visit this establishment. They will find an immense assortment of every novelty of the finest quality and real cheapness.

THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF Greenwich Lodge, No. 467 F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to meet at the Lodge Room, corner of Greene and 4th sts., on THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Nov. 17, at 7½ P. M., to make arrangements for attending the funeral of the late W. M. DANIEL CARPENTER.
CHAS. L. CHAPIN, Senior Warden.
Wm. B. Shone, Secretary.

THE MAILS FOR FRANCE, VIA BREST and Havre, per steamer *Periere*, will close at this office on Saturday, Nov. 17, at 9 A. M., and at the uptown offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M. JAMES KELLY, P. M.

FROM TWO TO FOUR HOUSE-PAINTERS will take painting and graining at $2 50 per day; contracts taken; best reference given. Apply to or address BOSS PAINTER, Hart-st., first door from Tompkins-av., East Brooklyn.

HILL'S HAIR DYE, FIFTY CENTS, black or brown, instantaneous; best, cheapest in use; quantity equals dollar sizes. Depot No. 66 John-st. Sold by all druggists.

FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES FOR sale, for the years 1863, 1864, 1865 and 1866, to date, including the Sunday edition; price, $15 per year. Address SAM, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

BUY DR. BENNETT'S SURE DEATH to Rats and Mice if you wish to get rid of these troublesome creatures. DEMAS BARNES & CO., Wholesale Agents.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED WINSLOW'S GREEN CORN, a necessity for every family. For sale by all respectable grocers throughout the country.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHEAP AND ELEGANT GOODS.

1,000 PACKAGES OF GOODS TO BE SOLD AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

FINE CUT GLASS.

1 DOZEN EACH OF GOBLETS, CHAMPAGNES, CLARETS, WINES, AND FINGER BOWLS, AND 2 DECANTERS. $36 PER SET. WORTH $52.

FINE ENGRAVED AND CUT GLASS.

1 DOZEN EACH OF GOBLETS, CHAMPAGNES, CLARETS, WINES, AND FINGER BOWLS, AND 2 DECANTERS. $45 PER SET. WORTH $63.

SAME QUANTITY AS ABOVE, EXTRA FINE, $50 PER SET, WORTH $80.

CUT GLASS.

1 DOZEN EACH GOBLETS, CHAMPAGNES, CLARETS, WINES AND LIQUERS, WITH 2 DECANTERS, $20 PER SET, WORTH $35.

FINE CUT GLASS GOBLETS, $3 75 PER DOZEN.

FINE CUT GLASS CHAMPAGNES, $3 PER DOZEN.

FINE CUT GLASS WINES, $2 75 PER DOZEN.

FRENCH CHINA.

WHITE FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, 135 PIECES, $38 PER SET.

WHITE PARIS GRANITE DINNER SETS, 137 PIECES, $35 PER SET.

FANCY DECORATED CHINA DINNER SETS, 118 PIECES, $75 PER SET.

FANCY DECORATED CHINA DINNER SETS, 134 PIECES, $125 PER SET.

FANCY DECORATED TEA SETS, 44 PIECES $13 50 AND $18 PER SET.

A JOB LOT OF WHITE CHINA DESSERT PLATES, $1 50 PER DOZEN.

100 EXTRA RICH DECORATED DINING SERVICES, FROM $200 TO $1,000 PER SET.

ALSO, FINE SILVER AND PLATED WARE, VASES, BRONZES, JARDINIERES, PARIAN, AND A SPLENDID SELECTION OF PARIS FANCY GOODS, JUST OPENED.

CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES, A LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st.

MIDDLE OF THE BLOCK.
HADLEY'S, COOPER INSTITUTE.
FRENCH CHINA
SELLING AT ONE-HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SHAPES.

Dinner Sets, 130 Ps.	$30 00	Tea Plates, ⅌ doz.	$1 50
Tea Sets, 44 Ps.	6 50	Cups and Saucers, ⅌ doz	2 25
Dinner Plates, ⅌ doz.	2 00	Butter Dishes	1 00
Breakfast Plates, ⅌ doz	1 75	Fruit Dishes	70

A large variety of
ELEGANT FANCY GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
DINNER, TEA, TOILET AND COLOGNE SETS.
MANTEL VASES, PUNCH BOWLS, &c., &c.
Silver Plated Ware, first quality, beautiful designs.
Parisian White Stone Ware always on hand. Cut and Pressed Glassware, handsomest manufactured. House Furnishing Goods in Wood and Metal Ware.
HADLEY'S CHINA HALLS,
Middle of the Cooper Institute Block.
No connection with corner store.

"PATENT COMBINATION HOSE."
BENEDICT & TORREY, No. 68 Murray-st., New-York, Manufacturers of IMPROVED HOSE of great durability, will stand a pressure of 320 pounds to the square inch, carrying live steam, and in no way affected by actions of petroleum oils, acids, water or alkalis. For refineries, distilleries, fire engine and steam purposes, superior to any hose ever made. Price same as ordinary hose. Send for price list. Belting on same principle, warranted not to stretch, and stand the above tests.

HARPER'S WEEKLY CONTAINS THE commencement of Miss Braddon's New Novel, BIRDS OF PREY, with many other Novelties and Illustrations. Price Ten Cents.

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WINTER CLOTHING.—THE BEST PLACE to buy superior OVERCOATS of every texture, style and make, also Dress and Business Suits, ready made or to order; FURNISHING GOODS, CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, &c., at F. B. BALDWIN'S, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery. The largest assortment in the City, and prices less.

THE ONLY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD That is warranted a sure and perfect cure for all kinds of Piles, Leprosy, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all diseases of the Skin, is
FOWLE'S PILE
AND
HUMOR CURE.
Buy of none who do not refund the money in every case of failure. For internal and external use, no failure for eight years in Piles and Humors.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY IS SITUATED on the line of the Harlem Railroad, (main entrance at Woodlawn Station,) [illegible] miles north of the Central Park. Office, No. [illegible]
WILLIAM A. BOOTH, President.
WILLIAM CLIFT, Comptroller.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. VON EISENBERG

Begs to inform his patients and the public in general that in consequence of the disastrous fire at his late residence in Broadway, which prevented him from attending to his professional duties, he has now opened his new, spacious and commodious Consulting Rooms, at No. 251 5th-av., where he attends to all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Catarrh, Throat and Asthma.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has spared neither labor nor expense to add many additions and improvements to his
ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
The celebrated apparatus invented by
DR. VON EISENBERG,
For the cure of all diseases of the
EYE, EAR, CATARRH,
DISEASES OF THE THROAT, ASTHMA.
Affections of the Voice, Laryngeal, Bronchial and Pulmonary Complaints, Disordered Functions of the Digestive Organs.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has to state that in inviting the first authorities from the best Medical Colleges of New-York to witness the operation and effect of his extraordinary valuable invention with its new and wonderful additions, it must be understood that it does not cure every ailment in the world, but it does cure all the diseases above enumerated, such as Impaired Sight, Noises in the Head, Discharge from the Ear, Deafness, Sore Throat, Chronic Catarrh in its worst stage, Lung and Liver Diseases, Inflammation of the Air Cells of the Lungs, restores the Nervous Power, cures Consumption, Phthisis or wasting away.

Certainly, if we consider the various constitutions affected with the same disease, it is evident that each sufferer from the same disease requires quite a different treatment. It is therefore obvious that no physician can honestly undertake the treatment of any patient until he makes a thorough and sincere diagnosis and investigation.

Thousands have been cured by one application of his Æsthetico-Neuralgicon. Dr VON EISENBERG has no nostrum requiring secrecy to insure its efficacy, for his treatment is based on long experience, assiduous attention, continued and successful practice, and by his peculiar process he is enabled to restore the sufferer to his normal condition of health. Hundreds, it is well known, have come forward to testify publicly, that they were cured by a single application; and many, as they themselves express, have been actually saved from the grave.

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FINANCIAL.

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BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	113½	114	June, 7-30	105⅛	105¾
Coupon, 1881	113⅞	113⅞	July, 7-30	105⅛	105¾
5-20 Regist'd '62	106⅛	107¼	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	116⅛	116⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62	109⅛	109⅜	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	115⅜	116
5-20 Coupon, '64	106⅞	107	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	115⅜	115¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	106⅞	107⅛	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	114⅛	114⅜
New, '65	108⅞	109	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	113⅛	113⅜
10-40 Registered	100½	100¾	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	111⅞	112
10-40 Coupon	100½	100¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110⅛	110⅛
Gold	143	143⅛	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	109⅜	110
August, 7-30	105⅛	107	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	109⅛	109⅜

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH CO.'S

STOCK FOR SALE.

Apply to
GEORGE C. DUNBAR,
No. 46 Pine-st.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.,

Offers to parties seeking investment,

DIVIDEND-PAYING INSURANCE SCRIP

in sums to suit.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,

BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Collections, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company will be held at No. 5 State-st., Boston, on MONDAY, the 3d day of December, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, for the transaction of such business as may legally come before them.

By order of the President.

HAMILTON A. HILL, Secretary.

BOSTON, Nov. 8, 1866.

Henry Clews & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES
Purchased and for sale.

All issues on hand ready for instant delivery.

ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD EXECUTED.

Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be allowed

4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL DAILY Balances, subject to check at sight.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

JUDSON & CO.,

BANKERS,
BROKERS AND COLLECTORS.
DEALER IN
EXCHANGE, MONEY, LAND WARRANTS, &c.,
Corner of Camp and Common sts.,
NEW-ORLEANS.
Refer to G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
New-York.

NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

TRUSTEES' NOTICE.

The undersigned, having been requested by the Board of Directors, and also formally required by creditors of the Company, to take possession of all such property of said Company as, by the terms of its deed of assignment, executed on the 25th day of September, 1866, did not pass immediately into their hands—

Hereby give notice that they have taken the said property into possession, with a view to the execution of the trust.

And they give further notice that they will receive written proposals up to the 10th of December, 1866, for the purchase, for cash, of the whole property of the Company, in gross or in detail, at different points—the same consisting of wagons, horses, safes, furniture, and all other articles heretofore employed by said Company in the prosecution of its business.

Inventories showing the character and location of the property can be seen at the office of the Trustees, No. 134 Baltimore-street, Baltimore, where all information in regard to the same will be afforded to persons desiring to submit proposals.

If no such proposals be received and accepted, the property will be offered at public sale, for cash, at such times and places as will be indicated in future advertisements.

JOHN BLAIR HOGE,
JOHN J. KELLY,
C. OLIVER O'DONNELL, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

A meeting of the stockholders of the NEW-YORK and HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 7 Broadway, on SATURDAY, Nov. 24, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue letters of credit for travelers' use on Messrs. Rothschild in Paris, London, Frankfort and Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 3, 1866.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, the 10th day of November inst., preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 12th day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 13th day of December next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL R. R. CO., ALBANY, Nov. 1, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 12th) of December next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue open for two hours thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ROBERT L. BANKS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE transfer-books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, 20th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the annual election.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

FOR SALE—BELT RAILROAD STOCK CHEAP; ALSO OTHER CITY RAILROAD SECURITIES AND A FULL LINE OF INSURANCE, CITY AND COUNTY STOCKS AND BONDS, AT LOW RATES, FOR INVESTMENT.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the HOFFMAN PETROLEUM COMPANY for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 8 Pine-st., on MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock M. The polls will open from 12 till 1 o'clock. Transfer-books will be closed from the 10th to the 20th inst., both days inclusive.

AUSTIN STEVENS, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for nine Directors of this Company will be held at the Company's office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON R. R. CO., CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 7, 1866.

HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THIS Company, due Jan. 20, 1867, are requested to present them to L. L. JONES, No. 137 Broadway, for payment and redemption, until the 20th inst.

F. H. SHORT, Sec'y and Treas'r.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.—JOHN ARTHUR & CO., No. 10 Rue Castiglione, agents to the British and American Embassies, established 38 years, undertake to represent exhibitors, bank and exchange, house and estate agents, commission, transit agents and wine merchants. Every information gratis.

FINANCIAL.

D. C. & R. H. FISK,

DEALERS IN U. S. SECURITIES,
NO. 16 NASSAU-ST.,
UNDER THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
UNITED STATES 6'S OF 1881.
UNITED STATES 5-20 BONDS.
UNITED STATES 10-40 BONDS.
UNITED STATES 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
UNITED STATES COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND ALL OTHER UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

EWELL & CLARKE,

NO. 19 BROAD-ST.,

COMMISSION BROKERS

IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, BONDS, RAILWAY AND MINING STOCKS.

FOR SALE,

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MINNESOTA,

which are only $10,000 per mile on finished road. The balance unsold is $300,000, for which we are now ready to receive bids.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

AMERICAN BANKING, EXCHANGE AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, France.
JAMES W. TUCKER,
EDWARD R. ANDREWS.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO. buy and sell United States Securities and Foreign Exchange, issue and cash Letters of Credit, as well as transact a general commission business, and refer, by permission, to the following gentlemen:

REFERENCES:

Wm. T. ANDREWS, Esq., President National City Bank, Boston.
Wm. H. ASPINWALL, Esq., New-York.
JAMES H. BEAL, Esq., President Second National Bank, Boston.
Wm. T. BLODGETT, Esq., New-York.
T. HALL FAILE, Esq., New-York.
DUDLEY S. GREGORY, Esq., Jersey City, New-Jersey.
GEORGE GRISWOLD, Esq., New-York.
STEPHEN HYATT, Esq., New-York.
Wm. S. JENKINS, Esq., Cashier Bank of America, New-York.
AMOS A. LAWRENCE, Esq., Boston.
Wm. H. MACY, Esq., President Leather Manufacturers' Bank, New-York.
MOSES TAYLOR, Esq., President City Bank, New-York.
JONATHAN THORNE, Esq., New-York.
R. SANDS TUCKER, Esq., New-York.
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Esq., President Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
W. H. WEBB, Esq., New-York.
SAML. WILLETS, Esq., New-York.
Messrs. JAS. M. BEEBE & Co., Boston.
Messrs. CLARK, ADAMS & CLARK, Boston.
Messrs. C. F. HOVEY & Co., Boston.
Messrs. HOWES & MACY, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York.
Messrs. HOYT BROTHERS, New-York.
Messrs. BUSSING, CROCKER & Co., New-York.
Messrs. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., New-York.
Messrs. W. A. & A. M. WHITE, New-York.
Messrs. WM. F. WELD & Co., Boston.

ROMAN LOAN.

Room No. 4, at the Banking House of Duncan, Sherman & Co., No. 11 Nassau-st.

The subscribers to this loan are notified that the second series of bonds, including bonds of $25, have been received and are now ready for delivery.

For $100 in currency a gold bond of $100, including coupon of interest from the 1st of October, will be delivered.

For $25 in currency a gold bond of $25, with the coupon of interest from the above date, will be returned.

Country subscribers can have the bonds forwarded to them by addressing a letter to the undersigned, marked on the envelope "Roman Loan."

ROBERT MURPHY, Agent.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.

No. 72 BROADWAY,

issue drafts on London, Paris, Frankfort, Hamburg, Bremen, Berlin, Rome, &c., in sums to suit, at lowest market rates. Articles purchased on commission and collections made in any part of Europe.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 6th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing four years:

MATTHEW MAURY, ROBERT RAY,
JOHN J. CRANE, WM. A. HADDEN,
L. S. ASHLEY, H. B. CLAFLIN,
And PAUL SPOFFORD.

And the following gentlemen were elected Inspectors to hold the next annual election:

WILLIAM H. GUION, EDWARD A. BIBBY, and ISAAC D. COLE, Jr.

At a meeting of the Directors, held this day, Mr. DAYTON OGDEN was unanimously reelected President of the Company.

A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION, for the election of trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 8 Pine-st., on MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock M. The polls will be open from 12 till 1 o'clock. Transfer-books will be closed from the 10th to the 20th, both days inclusive.

AUSTIN STEVENS, Sec'y.

ST. CROIX AND LAKE SUPERIOR RAILROAD First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Land Grant Bonds, indorsed by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the City of New-York—interest and principal payable in gold coin, free of Government tax—for sale by LUDLOW, PATTON & CO., No. 6 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 1, first floor over Park Bank

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INSURANCE.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, New-York.

H. STOKES, President. C. Y. WEMPLE, Vice-Prest.
J. L. HALSEY, Secretary. S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
H. Y. WEMPLE, Ass't Sec'y.

ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY $2,000,000.

Important new feature in dividends and modes of insurance.

Smallest ratio of mortality.
Expenses less than any cash Company.
Liberal modes of payment of premiums.
Insurers receive the largest bonus ever given.
Dividends made annually on all participating policies.
NO CLAIMS UNPAID.
All kinds of non-forfeiting life and endowment policies issued.
Policies incontestable.
Loans made on policies.
All policies after three years non-forfeitable.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.; six per cent. interest free of tax. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1, will draw interest from Dec. 1. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT—CITY, COUNTY AND STATE OF NEW-YORK.—PERRY FULLER, ALEXANDER McDONALD AND F. A. DE WOLF, partners doing business under the firm-name of PERRY, FULLER & CO., plaintiffs, against E. H. GRUBER and M. D. WHITRIDGE, partners under the firm-name of E. H. GRUBER & CO., defendants. Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To E. H. Gruber and M. D. Whitridge, the said defendants: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City, County and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office, number six Broad-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fifteen thousand and one dollar and twenty-five cents, with interest from the twenty-sixth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, besides the cost and disbursements of this action.—Dated October 10, 1866.

COX & RISLEY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

N. B.—The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 10th day of November, 1866.

COX & RISLEY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

[50-cent U. S. Int. Rev. Stamp canceled.] n17-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—FREDERICK LONG, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM B. CORDIER and ROBERT BROWN, Defendants. Summons—For a money demand on Contract. (Com. not served.) To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 200 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred and fifty-five dollars and sixty-nine cents, with interest from the seventh day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, besides the costs of this action.—Dated October 8, 1866.

HENRY C. PRATT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

U. S. Int. Rev. Stamp 50 cents canceled.

o13-law6w

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of 73d-st., from the 3d-av. to the 4th-av., in the City of New-York. Notice is hereby given that the bill of the costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter, will be presented for taxation to Hon. George G. Barnard, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of November, 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

C. A. PEABODY,
GEO. F. BALDWIN,
THOS. DUNLAP,
Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1866.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Nov. 1, 1866.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on December 15.

On all taxes remaining unpaid on January 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent., calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st. near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

Will be sold at public auction at Fort Monroe Arsenal Old Point Comfort, Va., on THURSDAY, the 22d day of November, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of stores, consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:

20 Field and Siege Cannon, cast iron, of various calibres.
51,670 Shot, Shell and Spherical Case for smooth-bore and rifled guns.
70 Merrill's Carbines, new and repaired.
800 Enfield Rifled Muskets, calibre 57.7.
26 Henry's and Spencer's Repeating Rifles.
600 Foreign Rifles, Austrian, calibre 54.
500 Smooth-bore Muskets, model 1842, calibre 69.
240 Smooth-bore Muskets, altered to percussion, calibre 69.
10 Smooth-bore Muskets, flint lock, calibre 69.
217 Revolvers, Whitney's and Remington's navy, calibre 36.
1,069 Cavalry and Artillery Sabres.
211 Swords, musicians' and non-commissioned officers'.

Fourteen days will be allowed for the removal of stores.

Terms of sale, cash.

T. G. BAYLOR,
Captain of Ordnance, and Brevet Col. U. S. A., Commanding.

PUBLIC SALE.

The United States Marine Hospital and lot at Norfolk, Va., will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, subject to the approval of the bid by the Secretary of the Treasury, at 12 M., SATURDAY, Dec. 1, 1866, on the premises.

The lot is 296 feet square, more or less, is finely located, having a frontage on Liberty, Water and Chestnut sts., and would make a choice site for a ship-yard, marine railway, &c. The building and grounds would also be admirably adapted for a boarding-school for either boys or girls.

Terms of sale—$5,000 cash, balance in equal payments of thirty and sixty days. A deposit of $1,000 will be required at time of sale. A certificate of sale will be given, and the deed to be executed upon the payment of the last installment of the purchase money.

LEWIS W. WEBB,
Collector of Customs.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 9, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS.

There will be sold by public auction, to the highest bidders, at noon, WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of November, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, New-York Navy-yard, two thousand (2,000) barrels of powder, composed of serviceable and unserviceable.

These powders will be sold by samples, in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms, one-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the powders must be removed by the purchasers; otherwise they will revert to the Government.

Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages, where the powder is not in barrels.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

LEEDS' ART GALLERIES.

THE ENTIRE COLLECTION OF THE WORKS OF MESSRS. WINSLOW, HOMER AND EUGENE BENSON, who are about leaving for Europe.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction, on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, at 7½ o'clock, at the new Leeds Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, the entire collection of our distinguished artists Winslow, Homer and Eugene Benson, who are about leaving for Europe. They comprise a great variety of their best productions, and on examination will be found very interesting to the public. They will be on exhibition from and after Wednesday, 14th inst., until the sale, which will be without reserve.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer,
Late Salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

SALE OF FRENCH CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

For account of whom it may concern.
By THEALL & BROTHERS, SATURDAY, Nov. 17,
At 11 o'clock, at salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st.,
Comprising plain and decorated dinner
and tea sets, toilet sets, coffee and tea sets,
French cut glass, champagnes, wines,
decanters, decorated vases, &c.

The above goods are now on exhibition.

Catalogues at the Auctioneer's office, No. 62 Liberty-st.

AUCTION SALE.

By order of Rear-Admiral Charles H. Bell, commandant of this station, I will sell by public auction, at the Navy-yard, New-York, on MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, at 12 M., a large lot of single, double and treble blocks, and a large variety of carpenters' tools, &c. Also, a miscellaneous lot of stoves and cooking utensils.

For catalogues apply at Storekeeper's office.

A deposit of twenty per cent. will be required from all purchasers.

EDWARD HOOKER,
Acting Lieutenant-Commander U. S. N.,
Naval Storekeeper.

NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1866.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

CHOICE 56TH, 58TH, 65TH, 92D, 97TH, 110TH, 111TH STS., 3D AND 11TH AV. LOTS AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21, the following valuable lots:

56th-st.—1 lot, north side, 325 feet west of 6th-av.
58th-st.—1 lot, north side, 325 feet west of 8th-av.
65th-st.—2 lots, south side, 300 feet west of 10th-av.
92d-st.—5 lots, south side, 253 feet east of 5th-av.
97th-st.—6 lots, south side, between 9th-av. and Broadway and the Boulevard.
110th-st.—7 lots, north side, 220 feet east of 5th-av.
111th-st.—5 lots, south side, in rear of the above.
111th-st.—3 lots, south side, 160 feet west of 3d-av.
3d-av.—4 lots, west side, including southwest corner of 111th-st.
11th-av.—3 lots, east side, 25 feet south of 65th-st.

For map-books and particulars, apply to
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
No. 77 Cedar-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

ON SATURDAY, NOV. 17, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, including parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, gilt-frame, French plate pier and mantle mirrors; rosewood and black walnut suites, in green reps and crimson brocatel; black walnut marble-top cottage suites; rosewood mirror-back etagere, rosewood hatstands, black walnut library tables, gilt cornices, lounges, &c.; china, crockery, glassware, &c.; silver-plated ware, &c. Also, kitchen furniture.

ALSO, at 12 o'clock, in front of their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.

DUNN MARE, 9 years old, 15¼ hands high, perfectly sound and kind in all harness, and a very fine saddle mare. Sold only for want of use.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON Washington and Murray sts., at auction. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the following described property, viz.:

Washington-st.—6 four-story brick and iron stores, situate on the westerly side of Washington-st., commencing on the northwest corner of Murray-st., and known as Nos. 258, 258½, 260, 262, 264, and 266 Washington-st.

Murray-st.—3 four-story brown stone and iron stores, situated on the northerly side of Murray-st., 35 feet 8 inches west of Washington-st., and known as Nos. 97, 99, and 101 Murray-st.

For maps and further particulars apply to the auctioneers, at their office, No. 7 Pine-st.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 3, 1866.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE articles of ordnance, small arms, miscellaneous stores, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 22d day of November, 1866, at noon, there will be sold at public auction in the Washington Navy-yard to the highest bidder, a lot of serviceable and unserviceable small arms and miscellaneous articles of naval ordnance.

Among the arms are muskets, rifles, carbines, swords and pistols, a few of which are in good condition—the length of barrel and calibre differing, however, from the navy patterns.

The articles will be sold in lots.

Terms one-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the articles must be removed from the yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

H. A. WISE,
Chief of Bureau.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF CARRARA MARBLE AND Alabaster Statuary, Columns, Pedestals, Mosaic Tables, Groups, Figures, Vases, Tazzas, &c., lately imported by F. ZANNONI & CO., of Florence, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 20th and 21st inst., each day at 11 o'clock, at our salesrooms, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office, by MINER & SOMERVILLE.

A choice collection of the above goods, embracing a very fine assortment of statuettes, groups and figures, finished in the most artistic manner; elaborately carved vases of every variety of style and design; richly carved card-receivers with solid handles; tazzas, mantel ornaments and other rich articles for the decoration of halls, libraries, parlors and drawing-rooms.

The collection will be on exhibition on MONDAY, when it may be examined by descriptive catalogue.

G. G. HAYDOCK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ROBERT HAYDOCK will sell on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 20, 21, 22 and 23, at the store No. 502 Broadway, by order of Messrs. John Vogt & Co., the whole of their open stock of rich French white and decorated porcelain, French, Belgian and Bohemian glassware, fancy goods, &c., more or less damaged by water and smoke at the fire on their premises Oct. 7.

A new catalogue will be issued for each day's sale. Terms—Under $1,000 cash; over $1,000, approved indorsed notes at 60 days, payable in New-York.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction THIS DAY, (SATURDAY) Nov. 17 at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., two rosewood parlor suites in red and green brocatel, lounges, chairs, mattresses, office desks, three rosewood and mahogany piano-fortes, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Five hundred engravings, drawings, paintings, &c., framed and unframed.

AUCTION SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE AT the Orange Hotel, Newburgh, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon. This place is situated at Cornwall, Orange County, about one mile from the landing, and contains about 15 acres of land, with a choice variety of fruits; there is also a fine large house, with outbuildings; the dwelling is suitable for a boarding house or country residence. Those desirous of examining the property before the day of sale may inquire of J. D. CLARK, No. 252 Washington-st., or of O. S. CLARK, on the premises. Sale positive.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on SATURDAY, Nov. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., unclaimed baggage, by order of the proprietors of the St. Nicholas Hotel.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES, stylish, sound and quite gentle; carriage, park phaeton, shifting-top buggy, with pole and shafts; single and double harness, saddle, bridles, whips, blankets, &c.; carriage, phaeton and buggy of best make and in good order. To be seen at private stable, in alley, rear of Lafayette-place, (entrance No. 376 Bowery,) from 9 to 10 A. M. and 3 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL VICTORIA CARRIAGE, built by J. C. Hass; may be seen at his Carriage Repository, corner of Broadway and 4th-st.; the carriage has not been in use two months, and will be sold low. Inquire of PHILIP REYNOLDS, No. 69 Liberty-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE STABLES—CORNER OF 44th-st. and 5th-av.—Fine accommodations for boarding horses by day, week or month. Horses and carriages for sale, or sold on commission: first-class carriages to let.

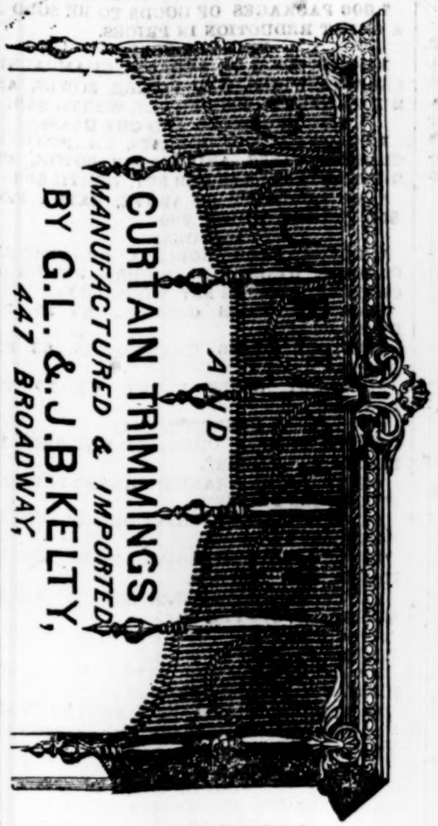
FOR SALE—BY A GENTLEMAN GOING TO Europe, a fine pair of long-tail bay horses, 16 hands high, sound and kind. Apply at MACKEY'S livery stable, No. 119 West 23d-st., near 6th-av.

ROCKAWAY.—FOR SALE, A FOUR-SEATED rockaway, in prime order; will be sold cheap. Apply at private stable, No. 41 West 13th-st.

ASTROLOGY.

NO. 165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, clairvoyant, tells you all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

DRY GOODS



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PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
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ALL THE WEEK,
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will offer his numerous patrons selections from the following styles of

MAGNIFICENT SCARFS:
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JEROME,
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MILLIKEN & CO.,
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Have a large and varied assortment of
TABLE CLOTHS and
TABLE LINENS by the yard,
NAPKINS, DOYLIES AND TRAY CLOTHS.
ALSO,
a full assortment of
RICHARDSON'S FAMILY LINENS,
LINEN SHEETINGS and
PILLOW CASE LINENS,
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TOWELINGS,
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LONG LAWNS,
L. C. HDKFS., &c., &c.,

which they offer at very low prices and warrant every article pure Linen.

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OFFER SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS
IN
WINDOW SHADES,
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No. 141 FULTON-ST., and No. 20 ANN-ST., a few doors east of Broadway, New-York.

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Have opened the most ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES, JACKETS and CIRCULARS, in VELVET and CLOTH, which cannot be surpassed in America.

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Between 8th and 9th sts.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Superintendent.

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NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, JUST RECEIVED

by TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
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AT DE PERCEVAL'S, No. 730 Broadway, opposite Astor-place, infants' wardrobes, children's cloaks and suits, figaro costumes, sacks, dresses, caps, blankets, bibs, waists, aprons, corsets, spencers, &c., &c.

Ladies' under-garments, ladies' skirts, ladies' and misses' sets. Large stock of embroidered yokes. Initials and coats-of-arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen, and bed-clothes. Stamping and stamped goods of every kind.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FANCY HOSIERY, FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN, new styles. Also English MERINO DRAWERS, VESTS, GAITERS, MITTENS, GLOVES, HOODS, SCARFS, &c., &c. PARIS KID GLOVES, first quality, all colors, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, east side.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES.—Velvets, ribbons, laces, embroideries, corsets and skirts at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

FURS.

FINE FANCY FURS.

CHAS. A. HERPICH

is now offering, at his spacious
FUR WAREROOMS,
No. 497 BROADWAY, near the St. Nicholas Hotel,
the extensive and elegant stock of
FINE FURS,

at lowest wholesale prices the same as charged at his old stand, No. 37 Maiden-lane. This stock consists of the very choicest varieties of

LADIES', MISSES' AND GENTS'
FURS,

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LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING and Writing Cases, Portfolios, Pocket-books, Card-cases, Banker's Cases. Manufacturers, WM. T. FRY & CO., Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

W. T. FRY & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the well-known Fry's patent pocket flask metal flasks, soap boxes, drinking cups, reward meda &c. Manufactory Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., N. Y.

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PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application.

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The best and most complete in use.
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STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N.J.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS FOR SALE.—One horizontal engine, 10-inch cylinder, by 2½ feet stroke; one oscillating engine, 10-inch cylinder, by 10-inch stroke; one blower engine, 10-inch cylinder, by 12-inch stroke; two fan blowers; one No. 2 steam pump; one smoke pipe, 45 inches diameter by 30 feet long; two return tubular boilers. All second hand. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 171 Broadway.

AN OWNER WANTED FOR A GOLD hunting case Beerley watch, full-jeweled, J. M. C. on the case, and heavy gold neck-chain. Apply to Capt. THORNE, 4th Precinct Station.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or laundress, or fine washing; City reference seven years; the lady says, I take pleasure in recommending her in every respect a good faithful, honest, industrious girl; city or country. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 3.9 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; fully competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's kitchen. Can be seen at No. 129 West 29th-st., in the rear, near 7th-av. Good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as plain cook and to assist with the washing, or as laundress; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 136½ West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW, A position as housekeeper; is fond of children; a kind party will meet with a desirable person; satisfactory reference given and required. Apply for one week at No. 155 East 30th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT GIRL, with good reference, a situation in the City or country, to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework. To be seen till suited at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and to do fine washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 462 6th-av., corner 28th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has four years' reference. Call at No. 124 West 40th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, a few families' and gentlemen's washing; would go out a few days in the week; good City references. Can be seen at No. 216 East 23d-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as first-class cook, washer and ironer; best of City reference. Call at No. 87 West 58th-st., corner of Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL LATELY landed from Ireland, to do waiting, chamberwork or general housework. Apply for two days, at No. 243 East 36th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as seamstress, to go out by the day or week. Call for two days at No. 462 6th-av.; please ring three times.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY A SITUATION to write or attend in a store. Address, for one week, C. M., Station C.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, the washing of a private family; can do fluting. Call or address Mrs. M., No. 64 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT laundress with the best of City reference. Call at No. 71 West 30th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

A GREAT NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT HOUSE OF FEMALE SERVANTS TO SUIT ALL.—Good capable, obliging help, well recommended; German, English, Welch, Scotch, Irish Protestants; immediately. Also, good situations ready. No. 106 6th-av., near 8th-st. A lady in attendance.

WASHING WANTED—BY A COMPETENT laundress; understands all kinds of family washing, and can flute neatly; lace curtains done equal to new at a moderate price; best of City references given. Apply at No. 216 7th-av., top floor, front room.

MALES.

WHITE GOODS AND LINENS.

A competent buyer is open for an engagement, to commence on the 1st of January. Address C. B. A., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, steady man in any capacity, either as coachman or groom, gardener or porter; can write a fair, legible hand, and can furnish good reference from City or country. Any person who wants a useful man can address a note to M. C., Stapleton Post-office, Staten Island, or COACHMAN, Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM OR coachman; understands the care of horses well; would make himself generally useful; is a Protestant; has the best of reference from Government officers in Ireland; has no objection to the country. Apply for three days, to B. X., No. 109 Cedar-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom in a private family by a respectable American man; is a good driver and understands the care of horses thoroughly; can give good City reference from his last employer. Call on or address J. F. WHITE, No. 116 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable man of long experience; understands the business thoroughly; is a good, careful driver; would take a place in the country; has good City reference. Address J. N., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a young man; is a first-class servant, and has good reference. Address HENRY, Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF YALE, studying a profession in the City, employment for two unoccupied hours every afternoon. Address C. B., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman who thoroughly understands his business. Can be seen at his last employer's, No. 51 West 22d-st., from 8 until 9 A. M., or 6 until 7 P. M.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN DECEMBER, A MANAGING clerk in a law office, qualified for a first-class position. It is indispensable he should have had experience in some large office in this City. Address (which will be confidential) in own handwriting, stating qualifications and salary expected, A. M. Z., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AGENTS—$150 TO $250 A MONTH to sell the genuine common sense family Sewing-Machine; price only $20; fully warranted for 5 years. For particulars call or address H. B. REGISTER & CO., No. 68 Broadway, Room No. 3.

WANTED—A NURSE—A COMPETENT WOMAN—to take charge of a child; none need apply who cannot furnish good City references. Apply to No. 2 East 14th-st., corner of 5th-av., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M., this day.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN WAITER; best of City references required. Apply at No. 33 East 20th-st. before 9, or at No. 94 Maiden-lane after 10 o'clock this morning.

WANTED—A STRONG, ACTIVE GIRL FOR general housework; must be tidy and neat and bring good reference; Protestant preferred; good wages. Apply at the dentist office, No. 264 6th-av.

WANTED—IN A SILK GOODS JOBBING-HOUSE on Broadway, three or four first-class salesmen having a large and prompt paying trade. Address Box No. 982 Post-office.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO HAT AND STRAW goods salesmen; none need apply but those who have a good trade. D. P. CLARK & BROTHERS, No. 330 Broadway.

THE BERKSHIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will employ 15 reliable men to act as canvassers. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 271 Broadway.

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Framed in any style desired.

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MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

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For sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices.

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LINDSAY I. HOWE,
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WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required.

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Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

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ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—One pack of which will last longer and wear better than six packs of the old-fashioned sharp corners, as they will not split. For sale by all stationers at retail, and wholesale by the manufacturers.

SAM. HART & CO.,
No. 43 John-st., New-York.

DOG LOST—STRAYED FROM NO. 89 WALL-ST., a SETTER DOG; (color white, with light brown spots on each eye and a collar marked "Wm. H. King, No. 220 Marriott.) Whoever will bring the same to the janitor at the above address, will receive a suitable reward.

REMOVAL.—SCHUYLER SKAATS & BRO., Bankers and Stock Brokers, have removed to No. 19 Broad-st. and No. 37 Exchange-place.

SCHUYLER SKAATS,
BARTHOLOMEW SKAATS.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A. FRANKFIELD & CO.,

JEWELERS, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 8th-av., Corner 26th-st.

We have a fine stock of watches, jewelry, silver and plated ware, diamonds and other precious stones. We are patentees and sole manufacturers of American cuckoo clocks, ladies' watches, with secret locket for likenesses, at A. FRANKFIELD & CO'S.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD moral character and education and of refined taste, but whose retiring disposition has not given him an extensive lady acquaintance, is anxious to meet with a refined young lady of some means and a resident of New-York or vicinity, whose society he may enjoy. Any such, willing to make the acquaintance of a meritorious young man, may address in the assurance of the most honorable confidence, J. D. IRWIN, Jr., Union-square Post-office, No. 823 Broadway, New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CITY MISSIONS.—THE NEW M. E. CHAPEL, 61st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., (erected under the auspices of the New-York City Sunday-school and Missionary Society of the M. E. Church,) will be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God on SUNDAY, the 18th inst., at 10½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. CHARLES FLETCHER, of Brooklyn. Dedication service by Rev. HEMAN BANGS, P. E. At 2½ P. M., addresses by Major-Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, Hon. S. Booth, Mayor of the City of Brooklyn, and others. Sermon in the evening, at 7 o'clock, by Rev. WM. MCALISTER, of Brooklyn. Friends of City Evangelization are cordially invited to be present.

GEO. HOLLIS, Pastor.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—A reunion of the pastors, members and friends of the 37th-st. M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs., will be held on SUNDAY. The services will be as follows: Addresses to the Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.; Singing by the children. Sermon by the Presiding Elder, Rev. Heman Bangs, at 10½ A. M. Short addresses at 3 P. M. by ministers and laymen. Prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock P. M., and sermon at 7½ P. M. by Rev. D. CURRY, D. D.

NOTICE TO CHRISTIANS—THE MESSIAH having come the second time, all Christians are warned against joining in the present Christian worship, which, by the act of the second coming, is abolished. THE SECOND PERSONAL COMING OF THE MESSIAH PROVED TO HAVE TAKEN PLACE. Sent by post on receipt of price, 40 cents.

NOTICE TO JEWS—THE CHILDREN OF Abraham according to the flesh are hereby notified that their Messiah has come as a temporal prince, and that the United States of America is his kingdom. THE AMERICAN UNION PROVED TO BE THE NEW HEAVENS AND EARTH. Sent by post on receipt of price, 40 cents. JOHN THOMPSON, Publisher, No. 43 Ann-st.

ELDER KNAPP, THE CELEBRATED Revivalist, will preach in Bloomingdale Baptist Church (Dr. WESCOTT'S,) on 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. He will also preach next week every day at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON and at 7½ in the EVENING, except Saturday. All are invited. Seats free during the week.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. JOSEPH H. PRICE, D. D., Rector, will hold divine service in the French Church, on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector will preach in the morning and Rev. J. M. FORBES, D. D., of St. Luke's Church, in the evening. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK City Sunday-school and Missionary Society of the M. E. Church will be held in the 27th-st. M. E. Church, near 3d-av., MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, at 7½ o'clock. Mr. PHILLIP PHILLIPS, the sweet singer, will be present and sing. Rev. DANIEL WISE will give an address.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, having removed from Broome-st., meet for worship at Palace Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject: *The Slough of Despond.* Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Pastor's Bible Class at 3 P. M.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st. The original mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. The public are much interested in the sweet singing of these children.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—A DISCOURSE will be preached by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, on SABBATH EVENING, on *The Constitutional Amendment as an Intended Robbery of the Colored Race, and the Voice of God Against it.* Service at 7½; morning services at 10½.

REV. F. L. H. WILLIS, M. D., DISCOURSES before the First Society of Spiritualists at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subject A. M.—*Spiritualism and its Relations to Progress.* EVENING—*The Progressive Development of Spiritual Life.* Conference at 3 P. M. The public invited.

WHAT IS AN ORTHODOX CHRISTIAN? will be the subject of a discourse in Christian Church, 28th-st., near Broadway, on LORD'S DAY MORNING, Nov. 19, at 10½ o'clock. Preaching by URBAN C. BREWER, Pastor. Services in the Evening at 7½ o'clock.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH—53D-ST., BETWEEN 6th-av. and Broadway.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. G. C. ESRAY, on SUNDAY, 18th-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for morning—*The Offence of the Cross;* for the evening—*Common Sense.* Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK.—Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, under the auspices of the Association, in the Reformed Dutch Church, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The public are invited to attend.

REV. DR. ROBINSON, OF ROCHESTER, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, Nov. 18, in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., when a collection will be taken up in aid of the New-York Baptist Union for ministerial education. He will also preach in the EVENING.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH—REV. HALSEY W. KNAPP, Pastor.—Preaching every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. Prayer-meetings WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. "Come with us and we will do thee good."

A MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS will be held in the Church of the Covenant, on Park-av., corner 35th-st., on MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject—*Dangers of Sunday-school Teachers: Pride, Formalism, Ignorance and Unbelief.*

ALLEN-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between Delancy and Rivington sts. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED. Evening subject—*God's Judgments in Noah's Day.* Preaching at 3 P. M. by Rev. Mr. PERRY.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, 4th-st., near 6th-av. Rev. M. D. C. CRAWFORD will preach SUNDAY, 18th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and J. P. NEWMAN, D. D., at 7½ o'clock P. M. Young Men's Prayer Meeting preceding the evening service, commences at 6 o'clock, in the Lecture-room.

FIFTH-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of 46th-st.—Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Subject for the latter service—*It is Finished*—being the sixth in a course of sermons upon the seven sentences uttered by our Saviour on the cross.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, AT Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., every SUNDAY. Sunday-school 9 A. M. Communicants' meeting last Saturday evening in every month, at 8 o'clock.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 18th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; at corner of Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, CORNER of Lexington-av. and 30th-st. Rev. THEODORE IRVING, L. L. D., Rector. Divine service on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector will preach morning and evening.

REV. J. M. FORBES, D. D., WILL preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at St. Stephen's Church, on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., services to commence at 7½ o'clock. The Rector, Dr. PRICE, will preach in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

RIGHT REV. DR. HORATIO SOUTHGATE, Rector of Zion Church, will preach in All Saints' Church, in Henry-st., corner of Scammel, on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 18. Service, to commence at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited.

REV. THRESHAM D. GREGG, D. D., of Dublin, will D. V., preach SUNDAY MORNING (10½) on Wesleyan Methodism as predicted in the Bible, and in the EVENING (7½) on America as predicted in the Bible, at Argus Hall, No. 600 Broadway.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF OUR LORD—Small Hall southwest corner of 8th-av. and 34th-st.; services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. A cordial welcome is extended to all.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st., Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject SUNDAY MORNING, *Meteors;* for the EVENING, *John Wesley as a Christian Leader.*

WEST FIFTY-THIRD-ST. BAPTIST Church, between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. E. G. BROOKS will preach in Washington Hall (3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts.) SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Services commence at 3 o'clock. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHAPEL, 3D-AV., between 77th and 78th sts., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Pastor.—Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Rev. JOHN J. ROBERTS will preach at 7½ P. M.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—PREACHING SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M., by Rev. W. H. DE PUY, Pastor. Class-meeting and Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and at 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY MARTYRS, Forsyth-st., near Canal, Rev. JAMES MILLETT, Pastor. On SUNDAY EVENING, Rev. Dr. TUTTLE, Rector of St. Luke's Church, will preach.

REV. WILLIAM MACLAREN, OF FALL River, will preach on SUNDAY, 18th inst., in the Fourth Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, corner of Thompson and Houston sts. Services to commence at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—COOPER INSTITUTE, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, free lecture, 3½ o'clock, by Rev. CHAS. B. SMYTH. Lessons for the clergy on the nuisances of New-York; particularly, SUNDAY, *The Naked Truth, Ballet Dancing, Theatricals, &c.*

NO. 814 BROADWAY—SUNDAY MEETINGS—Seats free. Discussion on the *Inspiration of the Bible* at 3 P. M. Discussion on the *Divinity of Christ* at 7½ P. M.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH— West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Dr. ARCHIBALD will officiate on Sunday, 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Prayer meeting in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. URIAH SCOTT will preach on SUNDAY. Seats free.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—services every SABBATH AFTERNOON in the Chapel at 3 o'clock. Singing by the children. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av. — On SUNDAY Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 3 and 7½ P. M. The afternoon service for deaf mutes.

REV. DR. DIX, RECTOR OF TRINITY Church, will preach for the congregation of the late Dr. Hawks at the University Chapel, Washington-square, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

WHERE IS HELL?—BISHOP SNOW, OF the Second Advent Church, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. *The Nature and Locality of Heaven and Hell.*

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH— Rev. Drs. HITCHCOCK and SHEDD will supply the pulpit of this Church during the absence of the Pastor, Dr. THOMPSON. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, (CONGREGATIONAL,) 41st-st., near 6th-av., Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor.—Services every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH—REV. R. J. W. BUCKLAND, Pastor, will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY, Nov. 18, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. WM. MACLAREN, FORMERLY of this City, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., in the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, corner of Houston and Thompson sts.

REV. J. E. ANNAN, OF CINCINNATI, the pastor elect of the 4th-st. Presbyterian Church, near Lexington-av., will commence his labors on SUNDAY next, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts. Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. Evening service will be followed by a prayer meeting. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

FOR

BUILDING AND EQUIPPING ONE SECOND-CLASS LIGHT VESSEL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON, Nov. 1, 1866.

Separate sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on FRIDAY, *the 7th day of December,* 1866, for building and equipping one second-class light vessel of the following dimensions:

Length between perpendiculars, 81 feet 6 inches; breadth of beam, moulded, 21 feet 6 inches; depth of hold from top of limber-strake to top of beam, 10 feet 6 inches; tonnage about 150.

The white oak to be of the best seacoast timber, and the yellow pine of the finest grain untapped Southern timber. The printed specifications by which the vessel is to be constructed, and which will, with the drawings and plans, be attached to and form a part of the contract, can be had on application to the Light-house Board, or to the Light-house Inspector at Portland, Boston, New-York or Philadelphia, at which places, also, the plans and drawings may be seen and examined.

The Board reserves the right to reject any proposal, or to refuse to receive any vessel not built in strict conformity to the terms of the contract; and no contract will be considered binding until it shall have been approved by the honorable Secretary of the Treasury. No proposal will be received or considered unless from persons engaged in ship-building; and each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by the bidder and competent surety, that in the event of the acceptance of such bid, the necessary contract will be entered into.

Bond and security for the faithful fulfillment of the contract will be required.

The sum for which the bidder proposes to build and equip the vessel, according to the drawings and specifications, must be distinctly stated, and a copy of the printed specifications must be enclosed by each bidder as evidence that there is no mistake as to the object of his proposal.

A drawing of the vessel contracted for will be furnished to the contractor, to which he will be required to adhere strictly; to this end the mould loft lines will be taken off and the mould examined by the superintending officer, who will be assigned to the duty by this Board, and who will be required to see that the work executed and the materials used are in strict conformity to the terms and specifications of the contract, and who must certify to the same in writing, before the vessel will be received and payments authorized to be made.

The proposals will state the time required to complete the vessel, not exceeding one hundred days from the date of the contract, and deliver it to the agent of the Board at such place as may be agreed upon—the same to be named in the bid. All proposals must be sealed and endorsed "Proposal for building Light-vessel," and then enclosed in another envelope, and addressed to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington, D. C.

No bid will be considered that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.

Any person submitting a proposal may be present and witness the opening of the bids at the time and place hereinbefore specified.

By order of the Light-house Board,
W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, NO. 237 BROADWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, 1866, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Seventy-fourth-street, between First and Second avenues.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Seventy-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

For curb, gutter and flagging Ninety-second-street, between First and Second avenues.

For flagging Twenty-sixth-street, between Second-avenue and East River.

For flagging Twenty-seventh-street, southwest corner of Second-avenue.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, Nov. 17, 1866.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Commandant of the U. S. Navy-yard, New-York, until Nov. 22, 1866, for the construction of fifteen (15) iron girders, in accordance with drawings and specifications to be seen at the Commandant's Office. CHAS. H. BELL, Rear-Admiral.

TO CARPENTERS.—WANTED, OFFERS TO build a plank foot-path through 105th-st., from 8th-av. to Broadway. Apply to Mr. JAMES KING, 105th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

MEDICAL.

THE EGYPTIAN PILE HERB

Will effect a speedy and permanent cure of piles whatever form and at any stage. It is the only positive universal, never-failing cure known.

$2 will procure a sufficient quantity to cure the most obstinate case. Money refunded in all cases of failure.

To be obtained only by direct application by letter or in person to

THOMAS L. CASTLETON,
No. 131 Amity-st., New-York.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 39th-st., near 6th-av. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,379 New-York Post-office.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—AN ESSAY of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge, in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel.* Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

DR. WEST, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies, and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 545 Broadway.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers Periodical Drops: best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.: his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A.—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 30 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
JAVA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 21.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 5.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 19.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 26.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Nov. 17
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Dec. 1
EUROPE....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Dec. 15
ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Dec. 29

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE FOR BREST AND Havre, will leave Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, Nov. 17, at 11 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 10 o'clock.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Nov. 24.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 6.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Dec. 18.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Dec. 31.
The British iron steamship BELLONA, 2,500 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Nov. 24, at 12 M.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

TAPSCOTT'S

LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN STEAMSHIP PASSAGE OFFICES, NO. 86 SOUTH-ST. AND NO. 23 BROADWAY.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To London, Liverpool and Queenstown....$30
From Liverpool or Queenstown....35
Passage also by Tapscott's favorite Line of LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.
Drafts for £1 and upward, available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, issued on the most favorable terms by TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL,

Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamships of
THE ANCHOR LINE
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
COLUMBIA sails....SATURDAY, Nov. 17.
BRITANNIA sails....SATURDAY, Nov. 24.
HIBERNIA sails....SATURDAY, Dec. 1.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

THE STEAMSHIP ETNA, OF THE INMAN LINE, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River at noon on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
RATES OF PASSAGE.—First cabin, $90; steerage, $35—currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
EDINBURGH....SATURDAY....Nov. 17
CITY OF BOSTON....SATURDAY....Nov. 24
CITY OF LIMERICK....WEDNESDAY....Nov. 28
ETNA....SATURDAY....Dec. 1
CITY OF WASHINGTON....SATURDAY....Dec. 8
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE

BY THE
ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon....$100 | Lower Saloon....$80
Second class, $50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
PALMYRA....Nov. 21
TARIFA....Nov. 28
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin....$80 Gold.
Steerage....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
ENGLAND....SATURDAY....Nov. 17
ERIN....SATURDAY....Nov. 24
SCOTLAND....SATURDAY....Dec. 1
THE QUEEN....SATURDAY....Dec. 8
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 75 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. C. BERRY, Dec. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.
These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Nov 17.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Nov. 24.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
Every WEDNESDAY, Pier 4 N. R., punctually at 3 P. M.
The elegant and favorite side-wheel steamships
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, sails Nov. 21.
EAGLE, GREENE, Commander, sails Nov. 28.
COLUMBIA, SLOCUM, Commander, sails Dec. 5.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY....Dec. 3 | MONDAY....Dec. 31
At Noon.
Passage money to Nassau....$45
Passage money to Havana....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship
MARMION, Capt. HAZARD
will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 17, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Captain E. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9 N. R., on SATURDAY, Nov. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage having unsurpassed accommodations apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & Co.,
No. 86 West-st.
The GEN. MEADE will follow Nov. 24.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.

EVERY TUESDAY.
The favorite steamship VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by F. K. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
Nov. 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. HOWES, to connect with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. J. T. WATKINS.
Nov. 10.—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, to connect with MONTANA, Capt. G. H. BRADBURY.
Nov. 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. A. G. GRAY, to connect with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SAN FRANCISCO,
JERRY W. SMITH, Commander,
On TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
For passage and freight apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21 at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at the freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA,

VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class.
The above rates include the transit across the Isthmus of Panama, and the first-class fares are for forward cabins of the Australian steamer; after cabin, latter $25 additional. Fares payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Two hundred and fifty pounds of baggage allowed free to each adult passenger from New-York to Aspinwall by steamer; by railroad from Aspinwall to Panama, 100 lbs.; from Panama to colonial ports by steamer, 336 lbs. first class, and 168 lbs. second class. Freight to be paid on all quantities in excess of the above-named allowances on the several portions of route, and according to the rates of the several Companies.
Children under three years, free; under eight years, quarter fare; under twelve years, half fare; male servants, one-half fare; female do., three-quarters fare; men servants berthed forward, women do. in ladies' cabin.
A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO, CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.
FIRST VOYAGE.
Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, 1866, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port at noon on TUESDAY, Jan. 1, 1867, for Yokohama and Hong Kong.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170	$85
San Francisco to Hong Kong	300	200	100

Due notice will be given of subsequent voyages.
For through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The new and elegant side-wheel steamship
RALEIGH, Capt. MARSHMAN,
will sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given in connection with the South Carolina Railroad and its connections. For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.
The EMILY B. SOUDER will follow, THURSDAY, Nov. 22.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE FLORIDA Ports and the South and Southwest. Regular U. S. Mail Line. The elegant and popular sidewheel steamship QUAKER CITY, W. H. WEST, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will sail THIS DAY, Saturday, Nov. 17, at 3 P. M., from Pier 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points South and Southwest.
Freight received up to hour of sailing.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The ANDALUSIA will follow TUESDAY, Nov. 20.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship
FLAMBEAU, Capt. EVERSON, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 22.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 29.
From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.,
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connection. Freight to Norfolk 6c. per foot; cabin passage $6; freight to City Point and Richmond 8c. per foot; cabin passage $8. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.,

PIERSON'S WEEKLY LINE.
Steamship SANTEE, Capt. J. SHERMAN, is now loading at Pier No. 20 East River, and will positively sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 17, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 164 Maiden-lane

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MORNING STAR, on SATURDAY, Nov. 17.
MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21.
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, Nov. 24.
MISSOURI, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28.
MERRIMACK, on SATURDAY, Dec. 1.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD SUNDAY TRAIN.—A special train will be run to and from New-York, Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, every SUNDAY until further notice, commencing June 3; leaving 30th-st. depot at 9 A. M., arriving in Poughkeepsie at 12:20 P. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 7 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train, daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM NOV. 1, 1866.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Riverhead Express train.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights for North Islip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:02 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, and administer it in the only mode which uniformly annihilates pain. We have given it to over 16,000 patients without one accident—ten times as many as any other establishment. Come to headquarters. Office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON

will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 26th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED HAS REMOVED her French and English Boarding and Day School to the large residence corner 38th-st. and Park-av., Murray Hill.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR THE thorough instruction of a few boys at 907 Broadway.

CHEVE'S NEW MUSICAL INSTITUTE,

under the instruction of
SIGNOR JOSEPH BORRA,
No. 1,279 Broadway, entrance No. 65 34th-st., New-York.
Prof. B., in addition to the classes already commenced, has opened a subscription for new classes at a *reduced price*, for the especial benefit of numerous talented ladies and gentlemen possessing voices, who yet cannot well pay full rates. Also a class of children between 8 and 14 years of age.
Terms, 20 lessons, of half an hour each, $10. Ladies will receive instruction from 7 to 8 o'clock; Gentlemen from 8 to 9, and Children from 3 to 4 P. M. on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. He will be daily at the Institute from 2 till 9 P. M. to receive calls.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NOS. 161 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.
Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor, and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation—indeed, for all school purposes, they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger of Mrs. Lyon. Light gymnastics are taught. A Literary Union of teachers and older pupils meets one evening weekly.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
NO. 32 EAST 21ST-ST.,
REOPENED ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 34 West 32d-st. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Will reopen Sept. 18. Ten boarding pupils admitted.

A. A. FAVARGER'S FRENCH CLASSES open daily at No. 9 University-place, to gentlemen at 8½ A. M., to ladies at 10; to both at 4½ P. M. For circulars address through Box No. 6,128. Mr. Favarger not being able to call on all the persons who wish to see him about his system, in answer to all the letters of inquiry, and being requested by a number of ladies who could not attend before, will repeat a last expose and illustration of his mode of teaching to speak French, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock precisely, in the Chapel, No. 9 University-place. Seats free.
Mr. Favarger will give a reading in the French language on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 22, at the same time and place. Tickets 50 cents. Teachers can procure tickets at half-price, for themselves and pupils, at Mr. F. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN OF LARGE EXPERIENCE and established reputation as a teacher will receive into his family six boys, under 14 years of age, to instruct in English or classical literature. For full information and circulars, photographic views of house and grounds, located in Westchester County, near the Hudson and within two hours of the City, apply to ADAMS & CO., No. 353 Broadway.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches book-keeping practically as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling from the worst hand, and makes elegant business penmen.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and GEORGE B. GOODALL will open Sept. 17, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

AT PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGES, No. 62 Bowery, and No. 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Writing, Arithmetic and Book-keeping lessons, unlimited, $20; Grammar, Reading, Spelling, $5 per quarter, 78 lessons.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY, with primary and commercial departments. Prepares for College, business, West Point and Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

A LADY TEACHER WILL GIVE LESSONS IN PENMANSHIP at the residence of the pupil. Apply at Goldsmith's Academy, No. 756 Broadway.

GOLDSMITH'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 756 Broadway. INSTRUCTION (private or otherwise) in PENMANSHIP, BOOK-KEEPING and BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—THE WINTER term of this school commences Nov. 26; two vacancies. For circulars address the Principal,
MRS. M. L. READ, Goshen, N. Y.

MRS. BLIGH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., reopened Sept. 20.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO educate children in various elementary studies and in music desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care of Dr. J. Harris, No. 118 East 34th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A LADY TO TEACH THE COMMON English branches and music in a private school. Inquire this afternoon at No. 66 Hammond-st., near Bleecker-st.

RESIDENT OR VISITING GOVERNESS.—An English lady of experience wishes an engagement; the English branches, with music and French. Address Z. A. Z. A., Station D.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PARLOR AND BEDROOM FOR gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARD WANTED.—A PRIVATE FAMILY willing to rent for the Winter a second or third floor, with board, to a family of four persons, and take no other boarders, may address Box No. 1,740 New-York Post-office. Location must be central, and neighborhood good; house first-class; references exchanged.

A—PARTIES IN WANT OF ROOMS, with and without board, can find descriptive lists, with prices, at our office.
BRYAN & CO., Board and Room Agency,
No. 58 Liberty-st., Room No. 22, second floor.

NO. 76 5TH-AV., NEAR DELMONICO'S—Large rooms, newly furnished, to let en suite or single; also parlor floor to let. Meals if desired. References exchanged.

A LARGE ROOM ON THE FOURTH Floor, and one on the first, can be had with board at No. 66 East 17th-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS for families and single gentlemen at the ST. JOHN HOTEL, newly opened, No. 759 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—A FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED, with bedroom attached, to one or two gentlemen. No. 23 7th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN, wife and child desire board in the house of a private family having first-class accommodation. Near the Hudson River preferred. Address W., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.

SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 43 East River, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
Freight at reasonable rates by application on board or to
ERSKINE PHILLIPS,
No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

HOTELS.

ST. JOHN HOTEL—ON THE EUROPEAN plan, newly fitted up, is now open. Rooms en suite and singly, handsomely furnished, for families and single gentlemen, No. 759 Broadway, New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

Nov. 1, 1866.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a Banking, Exchange and Commission business, under the firm of JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,
Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, France.
JAMES W. TUCKER,
EDWARD R. ANDREWS.

MR. JAMES M. SELOVER BECOMES THIS day a general partner in our firm, contributing to same $100,000 cash.
RUFUS HATCH & CO., No. 17 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.—$20,000 CAN SECURE an interest in a manufacturing business where $500,000 per annum can be realized. Address MONOPOLY, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000 (IN ONE OR MORE SUMS) WANTED—To introduce an entirely original invention of great value; to a party or parties having capital, so perfectly safe and profitable an opportunity seldom occurs; there is nothing to conflict with it; satisfactory arrangements made with those advancing; a working model can be seen. Address A. T. S., Box No. 2,794 New-York Post-office.

A PARTNER WANTED—FOR THE BANKING business, by an experienced business man, who is willing to put his knowledge against capital from $30,000 to $50,000; 7 per cent. interest will be allowed on capital, with share of profits; either special or general. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—$3,000 TO $5,000, A WHOLESALE liquor business, well established, good cash paying customers; rare opportunity for business. J. M. MOODY & CO., No. 48 Pine-st.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos. 134 and 36 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

LOTS FOR SALE.

Plot on Broadway, near 36th-st.
3 lots on Broadway, corner 38th-st.
10 lots on Broadway, corner 46th-st.
4 lots on Broadway, corner 63d-st.
25 lots on Broadway, near 76th-st.
10 lots on 5th-av., near 56th-st.
8 lots on 5th-av., near 98th-st.
17 lots on 5th-av., near 101st-st.
8 lots on Madison-av., near 42d-st.
10 lots on Madison-av., near 74th-st.
12 lots on 3d-av., near 79th-st.
4 lots on 8th-av., near 97th-st.
7 lots on 8th-av., near 116th-st.
Also, a number of desirable lots on side streets, near 5th-av., Broadway, &c. Also, a large number of lots on Central Park. Diagrams and full particulars to be had at our office.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

ALBERT HAMILTON, 137 Broadway.

Money to loan.—Houses for sale.—See printed list.
Wanted—Four adjoining lots, central, above 25th-st.

WOOLEN FACTORY FOR SALE—SITUATED on the line of one of the principal railroads in Michigan, and in the midst of a wool-growing section. The buildings of brick, and machinery new and in fine order. The factory is doing a good business; is driven and warmed by steam, having surplus of power and land, so that the business can be largely and cheaply increased. The manufacturing is under the superintendence of a first-class, experienced foreman.
Parties having $75,000 or $100,000 to invest can meet with a rare opportunity to purchase, or to join the present proprietors, whose only object is to increase their capital, as they have not sufficient means to stock and carry on the factory.
The machinery (three sets) was built in Massachusetts, with all the latest improvements. The concern has a large local trade in cloths, and can put their goods in all the markets at low rates, being able to manufacture cheaply, and to buy wool at their own door at a cost of five cents a pound less than the cost to Eastern mills.
For further particulars, inquire of or address
THOS. McGRAW, Wool Dealer, Detroit.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—For sale, by order of the executors of Asa Fitch, deceased, the property known as Nos. 52, 54, 56, 58 and 60 Broadway, and Nos. 33, 35, 37, 39, 41 and 43 New-street, and known as the Public Stores, having a frontage on Broadway of about 125 feet, about 130 feet on New-street, and on Exchange-place of about 124, and on the southerly line of about 154 feet, being the largest compact parcel of improved real estate offered for sale south of the City Hall. The lots are covered by substantial and costly warehouses, erected for the late owner, and are to be sold either subject to a lease to the United States Government, expiring on the 1st May next, or for full and free possession at that date. One-half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, at 7 per cent., for a terms of years, or all can be paid on delivery of the deed.
For further particulars inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY seat of the late Thomas Richardson, situated near West Farms, in Westchester County, about three miles from Central Park, and accessible from the City at all hours by steamboat and cars; contains about 90 acres; thoroughly English tiled, drained, and in a high state of cultivation, with large dwelling house in perfect order, containing all modern improvements, grounds beautifully laid out, with fine lawns, a great variety of fruit, evergreen and other trees; green houses, graperies, farm houses and outbuildings complete; the place is perfect in all of its appointments, and hardly surpassed by any in the country. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON, at his residence close by, or at No. 29 Park-place, or to SAMUEL NIMMONS, No. 15 Broadway.

300 BUILDING PLOTS AT EAST TREMONT, containing from 4 to 16 City lots each, for sale, and choice of plots to be drawn for; price of each plot $400; many worth from $500 to $800 each, and several, with buildings upon them, worth from $1,000 to $3,000 each; situated near Tremont and Fordham depots, Harlem Railroad, 30 minutes from 26th-st.; only a few plots remain unsold; drawing will positively take place on the 22d of November inst. For maps, terms of sale and full particulars, apply to F. GROTE, No. 78 Fulton-st.; GEORGE BANKS, No. 126 Bowery; H. STOREY, No. 86 6th-av., or JOHN CORNELL or JOHN BERRIAN, Fordham, Westchester County, who will conduct parties to the property.

MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—THE valuable property known as the Kingston Mills, situated on the Millstone River, within 300 yards of the Camden and Amboy Railroad depot and Delaware and Raritan Canal locks; never-failing water-power, large and convenient dwellings and necessary outbuildings, with six acres of land. For particulars apply to C. P. GULICK, Sub-Treasury, New-York, or J. S. GULICK, Kingston, N. J.

FARM FOR SALE—TWO MILES FROM Cranberry, on the road leading to Princeton, two miles from New-Jersey Railroad Depot, and four from Camden and Amboy Railroad Depot, containing 125 acres, 25 of which are wood-land; the balance under cultivation; lands well watered; dwelling-house and outbuildings new and convenient; land well fenced. For particulars apply to ISAAC S. GULICK, Kingston, N. J.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE REPLETE with all modern improvements, gas, bath, &c., and ten acres of land, within fifty minutes of City by frequent communications; brick house, built in best manner; brick stable and carriage-house, ice-house, hennery, and all necessary outbuildings; every variety of choicest fruit trees; on the east bank of the Passaic River, near Newark. Apply to GEORGE W. PLATT, No. 20 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM, 196 ACRES, healthy location, 21 miles from New-York; good house, with lawn well shaded, productive orchard and variety of fruits; a brook crosses part of the farm; excellent barn and outbuildings; land of superior quality; is a desirable farm, having a choice of markets at Rahway, Elizabeth, Newark or New-York. Apply to R. WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st.

FIFTH-AV. LOTS FOR SALE.—TWO very desirable lots on west side, below the park; also, a fine plot with a corner, 150 feet deep, below the park; will be separated if desired; terms easy; also, a number of lots and plots on 5th-av., fronting the park; all belong to same owner. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Modern built house, containing twelve rooms, with heater, range and water; about 13 city lots, filled with the choicest fruits of all kinds; barn and stable; but 40 minutes' ride from the City, via Harlem Railroad, and and five minutes' walk from depot. Address WM. D. S. LEWIS, Tremont, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone full-sized house and lot, No. 11 West 31st-st., near 5th-av. House is well built, has all the modern improvements, is in good order, and can be occupied immediately. Price $45,000. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—BROOKLYN, TWENTY MINUTES' from either ferry, two three-story high-stoop, brown-stone; one brick replete with improvements; one on Sunnyside-avenue, Weehawken, N. J., or to let, $600; immediate possession of all; terms liberal.
READ & ELLIS, No. 181 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house and full lot No. 19 East 25th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., one of the most convenient and desirable situations in the City. House built for the owner, first-class and in good order. Immediate possession given. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$10,000.—HANDSOME MARBLE house for sale; immediate possession, modern improvements, excellent neighborhood; eight blocks to ferry, South Brooklyn; one-half on mortgage. MURRAY & ELSTON, No. 189 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—ON HIGH GROUND, IN MORRISANIA, a new Gothic villa cottage, 12 rooms, slate roof, well and cistern water in house; from three to five minutes from horse and steam cars; price $6,500; $1,500 cash, balance on mortgage. Inquire at No. 87 Bowery.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE ESTATE OF the late SAMUEL S. HOWLAND, in Westchester County, near Dobbs' Ferry. For particulars apply to A. SMEDBERG, No. 48 Exchange-place, or to W. H. ANTHON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK LOTS ON 57TH, 98th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 119th, 120th sts., and on 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th avs. Apply to J. MATHEWSON & SON, No. 8 Pine-st., 12 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FINE FOUR-STORY HOUSE, brown-stone front; good store on first floor; on one of the up-town avenues. Apply to J. MATHEWSON & SON, No. 8 Pine-st., from 12 to 3 P. M.

TO EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS MERCHANDISE, suitable for any market, for a farm or small place; easy of access to the City preferred. Apply to W. H. WELLS, No. 41 Liberty-st., first loft.

ENGLEWOOD.—A DESIRABLE ESTATE IN Englewood, New-Jersey, is offered for sale. Address D. W., No. 200 Mulberry-st., N. Y.

A GOOD FARM NEAR RAHWAY, 70 acres; terms very easy; 122 acres within one hour by rail, and several other places. JAQUES, 208 Broadway.

FOR SALE—EIGHT LOTS ON NORTH SIDE 87th-st., between Avenue A and East River. Price $10,000. G. A. KISSAM, No. 30 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED, A very desirable residence in Yonkers. For particulars apply to EDWARD WOOD, No. 34 Barclay-st.

TO LET.

TO LEASE WITH FURNITURE, OR FOR SALE, on 49th-st., near 5th-av., a first-class four-story stone-front English basement house, in perfect order, for immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

OFFICES IN PHILADELPHIA FOR rent, in the building of the National Bank of the Republic, Nos. 809 and 811 Chestnut-st. (The Broadway of Philadelphia.) Three communicating rooms, second story front, and two rooms, 50x60, with splendid north and south light. The building is supplied with gas, water, water-closets and heating apparatus. Apply at the Bank.

HOUSE TO LET ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Three stories, high basement and attic; gas, bath; and furniture for sale; price $4,000 cash, including rent to May; immediate possession. Address "HEIGHTS," *Evening Post*, New-York.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A FIRST-CLASS English basement house, 28 feet wide, in 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; house and furniture elegant; immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY to rent from Dec. 1 to May 1, or longer, at $100 per month. Address PEEKSKILL, Union-square Post-office.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE TO LET—Twenty minutes from 42d-st., sixteen rooms, high ground, all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 87 Bowery.

170 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 22D-ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with bath-room adjoining, for gentlemen only, without board.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM FOR ONE or two gentlemen, without board, in the first-class house No. 34 West 25th-st., near Madison Park.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE in 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., for one year. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

PARIS—GRAND HOTEL MIRABEAU,

No. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX.
This magnificent first-class hotel, recently embellished and elegantly furnished, has been patronized during the present century by the first families of both hemispheres, and justifies its renown by its unique situation in the most fashionable part of Paris, its beautifully laid out garden in the midst of a court-yard, ornamented with a perpetually running fountain, (advantages as to public health which have no equal among the Paris hotels,) its excellent cuisine, and the care and attention shown to its distinguished guests. There are large and small apartments, at all prices; private restaurant, coffee-rooms, saloons, reading and smoking rooms, letter-box, interpreters, carriages, &c., &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISTORI MATINEE—THIS AFTERNOON.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 17, at 1. Doors open at 12¼. LAST RISTORI MATINEE IN NEW-YORK. ADELAIDE RISTORI in her famous role of ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND. Admission to all parts of the house $2, with the exception of private boxes, which can be secured at their usual prices. To avoid the rush, please secure your seats in advance.

RISTORI'S LAST WEEK IN NEW-YORK and Brooklyn, before her departure for Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

FRENCH THEATRE—DIRECTOR, J. GRAU.

Ristori ticket office, No. 632 Broadway, Chickering.
MONDAY, Nov. 19—22d Subscription.
Last night but two in New-York.
MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI, for the last time, in her great role of ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
WEDNESDAY, 23d Subscription—Nov. 21. Last night but one in New-York—MARY STUART. FRIDAY, 24th and Last Subscription—Nov. 23. BENEFIT OF MME. RISTORI—DEBORAH. In Brooklyn, Mme. RISTORI'S Benefit and last appearance—THURSDAY, Nov. 22, ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

HEROES OF THE REPUBLIC.

THE GREAT PICTURE
PAINTED BY
H. BALLING,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
AT THE
DERBY GALLERY,
NO. 625 BROADWAY.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

GRAND CHARITABLE FAIR AND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL

In aid of the Maintenance and Education of the Destitute Children of our Soldiers and Sailors.
AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1866.
We, the Officers and Managers of the "Home and School" for the Education and Maintenance of the Destitute Children of our Soldiers and Sailors, earnestly solicit the sympathy and cooperation in our Fair and Grand Presentation Festival, of all who desire with us to see the "Home and School" enabled to receive and care for all needy ones who seek its shelter and protection.
Mrs. Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT, President.
Mrs. CHAS. P. DALY, Acting President.
Mrs. Maj.-Gen. J. C. FREMONT, First Vice-Pres.
Mrs. ROBERT FORSTER, Second Vice-Pres.
Mrs. JOHN S. VOORHIES, Treasurer.
Mrs. DAVID HOYT, Secretary.
Mrs. WM. S. HILLYER, Cor. Secretary.
Mrs. HERVEY G. LAW, Manager.
Mrs. J. J. VAN DALSEM, Manager.
Mrs. JOHN H. WHITE, Manager.
The Fair will open on the 10th of December and continue two weeks, at the PUBLIC HALL, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., New-York. To be concluded by the
GRAND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL
to be held at
COOPER INSTITUTE, New-York,
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, under the musical direction of THEODORE THOMAS, Esq. On which occasion a Committee will be chosen by the audience to award
$100,000 IN PRESENTS
in such lawful manner as they may determine. For the festival there will be issued
$200,000 TICKETS AT ONE DOLLAR EACH,
AND
200,000 PRESENTS, BEING ONE TO EACH TICKET HOLDER.
LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED:

1	Present in United States Greenbacks	$10,000
1	Splendid Country Residence in Westchester County, near New-York City	12,000
1	Corner House and Lot, Jamaica, Avenue E.	4,000
1	House and Lot, adjoining above	3,000
1	House and Lot in Brooklyn, N. Y.	3,000
1	Carriage, Horses and Harness (complete)	2,500
1	Grand Piano (Steinway's)	1,500
3	Lots in Harlem, City of New-York, $1,500 each	4,500
1	Set of Diamonds—Ring, Ear-Rings and Pin	1,000
1	Paid-up Policy of Life Insurance, for	5,000
1	"Ellis' Patent Hot Water Apparatus," for Heating Dwellings	2,000
1	Oil Painting of Gen. U. S. Grant	250
15	Gent's fine Gold Lever Watches, at $200	3,000
15	Ladies' fine Gold Lever Watches, at $125	1,875
1	Elegant first Premium "Empire" Sewing Machine	150
20	Silver-plated Tea Sets, at $75	1,500
100	Celebrated "Empire" Sewing-Machines, on exhibition at their warerooms, No. 616 Broadway	7,500
1000	copies (2 vols. each) being a complete Illustrated History of the War, by Mrs. Ann Stephens	7,000
250	Gold Pens, Pencils and Sleeve-Buttons, at $6	1,500
500	Table and Tea Spoons and Napkin Rings, at $5	2,500
1000	Call Bells and Plated Fruit Knives, at $3	3,000
	The balance to consist of the following articles, viz.: Musical Instruments, Parlor and Office Furniture, Writing-Cases, Ladies' Work Boxes, Music Boxes, Kid Gloves, Photograph Albums, Breast-Pins and Finger Rings, Gent's Fob Chains, Ladies' Gold Watch Chains, Opera Glasses, Black Walnut Picture Frames, Gentlemen's Fashionable Silk Hats, Ladies' Newest Style Dress Hats, American Emblem Cards for Parlor Amusement, Engravings and Card Photographs of Distinguished Personages, Ladies' and Gent's Riding Whips, Buffalo Robes, Ladies' Mink Furs, Gentlemen's Fur Collars and Gloves, &c., &c., amounting to	24,225
	Making in the Aggregate 200,000 Presents, valued at	$100,000

HOW TO OBTAIN TICKETS.
The tickets will be supplied to all booksellers, druggists, music dealers, hotel keepers, &c., where they can be obtained at $1 each, or in quantities at the club rates. Subscription lists are now ready, for soldiers and others (male and female) who sympathize with our object, to obtain orders for the tickets. Circulars, giving full directions, and terms to agents, will be mailed on receipt of stamp for postage.
Orders may be sent direct to us, inclosing the money, from $1 to $25, in a registered letter at our risk, with stamp for return postage. Larger amounts should be sent in drafts or by Express at the following
CLUB RATES.

5 tickets to one address	$4 50	40 tickets to one address	$35 00
10 " " "	9 00	50 " " "	43 00
20 " " "	17 50	100 " " "	86 00
30 " " "	26 25		

Address all orders and communications to
THOMAS & CO., Managing Directors,
or to
N. H. DAVIS, Agent for the Home and School,
616 B'way, New-York.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
We take pleasure in acknowledging, on behalf of the Home and School, the liberal donation of $500 made by Empire Sewing-Machine Company, of No. 616 Broadway, New-York.
Donations to the Fair will be gratefully received and acknowledged at this office.
THOMAS & CO., Managing Directors.

LAST GRAND CONCERTS

OF THE
BATEMAN TROUPE,
prior to their departure for the principal Eastern and Western cities.
On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, will be given the
ONLY CONCERT THIS SEASON
that can be given in that city. On WEDNESDAY, 21st inst., the
LAST GRAND CONCERT AT STEINWAY HALL
of the Bateman Troupe. The programme for each concert will be of the most choice description, and
MADAME PAREPA,
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI
and all the great artists will appear for the last time during the present season.
On the 23d inst., the entire Troupe, in conjunction with the
HANDEL AND HADYN SOCIETY,
will give Rossini's
STABAT MATER,
at the Philadelphia Academy of Music, and also in the same city a Grand Matinee on SATURDAY, 24th inst.
The Troupe open in New-Haven on the 26th, and, after a brief tour through the New-England States, proceed West to fulfill engagements in all the chief cities.
Seats may be secured at the Brooklyn Academy and at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, for either concert.

ROBERT GOLDBECK'S.

GRAND MATINEE MUSICALE
AT STEINWAY HALL, NOV. 21, 3 P. M.
Mr. Goldbeck will produce for the first time his latest composition,
A GRAND PIANO-FORTE CONCERT,
in conjunction with
MR. S. B. MILLS,
THE GREAT PIANIST.
First appearance this season of
MISS NETTIE STERLING,
THE CELEBRATED CONTRALTO.
MR. GEORGE SIMPSON,
THE FAVORITE TENOR,
will also assist.
ADMISSION $1.
Reserved seats may now be secured without extra charge until the day of the Concert, at the rooms of
Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,

NO. 720 BROADWAY.
TREMENDOUS ATTRACTION THIS WEEK.

THE	GREAT LEON,	ALL
MONSTER	EDWIN KELLY,	ABOARD
TRIP	GEO. CHRISTY,	AT A
AROUND	NELSE SEYMOUR,	QUARTER
THE	JOHN ALLEN,	TO EIGHT
WORLD.	SAM PRICE.	O'CLOCK.

Passengers procure tickets early.

MME. MONTANIA'S

SHEET WAX FOR WAX FLOWERS,
25 cents per dozen.
No. 779 Broadway, near 10th-st.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the ARTIST FUND SOCIETY is now open at the Galleries of the National Academy of Design, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av., from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

THIS AFTERNOON, AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE, the Grand Family Matinee, the LONG STRIKE, with all its attractive features; 50 and 25 cents to all parts of the theatre.

LECTURES.

A. A. FAVARGER INVITES THE LOVERS of languages to a requested and last expose of his mode of teaching to speak French, on MONDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, at No. 9 University-place. A reading in the French language on THURSDAY, Nov. 22. See "Instruction."

FURNITURE.

EXTENSION TABLES ONLY,

RICH AND PLAIN.
WILLIAM HEERDT, MANUFACTURER,
NO. 150 WOOSTER-ST.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.
A large assortment always on hand.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST assortment of enameled chestnut and solid walnut bedroom suites in this City. All goods warranted as represented. Also, mattresses and spring beds.
WARREN, WARD & CO., No. 277 Canal-st.

ALL WHO USE THEM SAY SINGER'S SPRING BEDS are the best. No harbor for bug. $6 to $10. Sold everywhere. Warerooms 215 Centre-

STATIONERY.

MAGIC INK

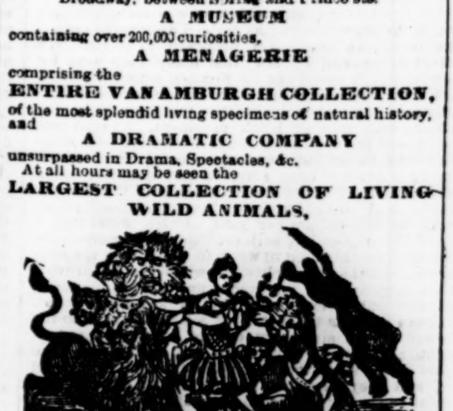
For writing in all colors and shades out of one bottle. Price $1 a box. For sale everywhere.
G. DE CORDOVA,
No. 62 William-st., New-York.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 309 Washington-st., near Duane.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
A MUSEUM
containing over 200,000 curiosities,
A MENAGERIE
comprising the
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION,
of the most splendid living specimens of natural history, and
A DRAMATIC COMPANY
unsurpassed in Drama, Spectacles, &c.
At all hours may be seen the
LARGEST COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS,



EVER EXHIBITED, CONSISTING OF DWARF ELEPHANT, DOUBLE-HUMPED BACTRIAN CAMEL, ROYAL BENGAL TIGER, WHITE HIMMALAYA MOUNTAIN BEAR, SILVER-STRIPED HYENA, LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS, BEARS, WOLVES, SACRED CATTLE, TAPIR, PANTHERS, ZEBRA, IBEX, PERFORMING MULES, OSTRICH, DEER, PELICANS, MONKEYS, &c., and over TWO HUNDRED AUSTRALIAN BIRDS.
ALL LIVING.
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.
Admission to all, including
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND LECTURE ROOM,
ONLY 30 CENTS.
CHILDREN UNDER TEN 15 CENTS.
AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7½.
The pleasing, popular and interesting drama of
ROSINA MEADOWS,
TO BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS,
GORDON CUMMING COLLECTION.
The greatest living curiosity ever exhibited,
JOHN TOLLETT, THE IRISH FAT BOY,
AGED SIXTEEN YEARS; WEIGHS 526 POUNDS,
measures 3 feet 2 inches across the shoulders, and 6 feet 3 inches around the waist.
MAMMOTH FAT MAN, WEIGHING 615 POUNDS.
GIANT AND GIANTESS, EACH OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH, DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY.
125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, and 200,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, performances will be given in the Lecture Room EVERY MORNING, at 11 o'clock, without extra charge, in which the Performing Elephant, Ponies, Trick Pony, Monkeys, Educated Mules, the Lion King with his Lions, Tigers, Leopards, &c., will appear.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIONS
Of the modern and
OLD STANDARD COMEDIES.
With entire completeness in scenery, elegance of appointments, correct costumes, and excellent distribution of characters, thus presenting the visitors to this theatre with
CONSTANT NOVELTY AND VARIETY.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, Nov. 17,
will be presented H. J. Byron's new Comedy entitled
£100,000
The third of the series of old Comedies, entitled
THE POOR GENTLEMAN,
is in rehearsal, and will be produced on
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 19.
TUESDAY, Nov. 20, will be given for the last time for the present, on account of forthcoming novelties, Dr. Westland Marston's beautiful comedy, entitled
THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21—THE DOUBLE GALLANT.
THURSDAY, Nov. 22—£100,000.
In active preparation, and will speedily be produced, the beautiful drama entitled
DREAMS OF DELUSION,
and the delightful comedy of
RURAL FELICITY.
Together with an entirely
NEW AND ORIGINAL COMEDY.
The box-office open daily from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8 o'clock.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor....Mr. J. W. Lingard
First night of the
WILD KNIGHT.
Revival of
JERRY ABBERSHAM.
Comic drama of the
IRISH DOCTOR.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Revival of G. L. Fox's comic pantomime,
JACK AND GILL
WENT UP THE HILL,
WITH ALL ITS ORIGINAL EFFECTS.
Clown, G. L. Fox. Pantaloon, C. K. Fox.
Supported by the full pantomime troupe.
TWO PIECES BY THE DRAMATIC COMPANY.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Managers....Lewis Baker and Mark Smith
IMMENSE SUCCESS.
GRIFFITH GAUNT,
EVERY NIGHT.
Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Managers....Lewis Baker and Mark Smith
TO-DAY, at 1 o'clock,
FIRST "GRIFFITH GAUNT" MATINEE.
Doors open at 12½ o'clock.
Admission $1; children half price

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....Director
MATINEES, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
M'LLE CARLOTTA DE BERG,
EMOTIONAL, SENSATIONAL EQUESTRIENNE.
ROBERT STICKNEY,
CHAMPION PAD RIDER OF THE GLOBE.
THE PARAGON OF GENERAL PERFORMERS.
EL NINO EDDIE,
THE BOY WONDER,
in his fascinating
TIGHT ROPE EXERCISES.
MR. N. AUSTIN, CLOWN, COMEDIAN AND VOCALIST.
in conjunction with the best organized
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC CORPS
ever collected through the means of managerial tact and liberality, affording
AN UNPRECEDENTED DISPLAY
OF EXCELLENCE, SKILL AND EXECUTION.

STEINWAY HALL.

TWELFTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT OF SACRED AND CLASSIC MUSIC,
SUNDAY, NOV. 18, at 8 o'clock.
H. L. BATEMAN and L. F. HARRISON....Directors
On this occasion the entire
BATEMAN CONCERT TROUPE
will appear in a highly attractive programme.
Mme PAREPA,
Sig. BRIGNOLI,
Sig. FERRANTI,
Sig. FORTUNA,
Mr. S. B. MILLS,
Mr. CARL ROSA,
Mr. J. L. HATTON,
Mr. G. W. COLBY,
Mr. THEO. THOMAS, Conductor,
AND HIS
CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
Reserved seats fifty cents extra, the sale of which will commence this morning at Steinway Hall; Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway; and Ticket-office, No. 112 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

ORCHESTRA, EIGHTY PERFORMERS.
Conductor....CARL BERGMANN
FIRST CONCERT, SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 17.
ORCHESTRAL PIECES—"Schumann: Symphony No. 2"—Schumann: "Nächtlicher Zug"—Liszt; and Overture, "Columbus"—Bristow.
SOLO PERFORMERS—Miss Natalie Seelig, soprano, and Mr. Carl Wolfsohn, Piano.
EXTRA TICKETS for sale at the usual places. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
PUBLIC REHEARSAL No. 3, SATURDAY, Nov. 17, at TEN O'CLOCK A. M.
Admittance fifty cents. L. SPIER, Secreta

GRAND CONCERT—IRVING HAL

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 17.
Under the auspices of Manitou Lodge, F. and A. M., for the benefit of the MASONIC HALL and ASYLUM FUND, sustained by the following most popular artists:
Miss MINA GEARY,
W. J. HILL,
J. R. THOMAS,
A. SEDGWICK, Solo Concertinist.
H. G. OVINGTON, Pianist.
JOHANNES SENIA, Wood and Straw Pianist.
E. H. DIBBLE, Accompanyist.
Doors open at 7; concert at 8 o'clock.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR—To be had at the door.

FAIR

For the benefit of
THE NATIONAL FREEDMEN
and
THE ORPHAN'S HOME, Mariner's Harbor, S. I.
To be opened at the Pavilion, New-Brighton, on the Evening of the 20th November, 1866, and close on Thursday night, at 10 P. M.
Entrance tickets, to be purchased at the door, 50 cents.
Children under 10 years of age, 25 cents.
Season tickets, $1.
Hours for opening and closing:
TUESDAY, Nov. 20, opens, 7 P. M., closes, 10 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21, opens, 11 A. M., closes, 10 P. M.
THURSDAY, Nov. 22, opens, 11 A. M., closes, 10 P. M.
Boats leave for New-Brighton, from New-York, Pier No. 19 North River, at 10½, 12½ and 2 P. M.
This Fair offers a desirable opportunity for persons desirous of purchasing Christmas gifts.

BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS:

5TH-AV. OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st., adjoining Fifth-av. Hotel. First week of a WONDERFUL DELUSION, A TRIP TO THE MOON; introducing new and novel effects never before seen on the Ethiopian stage. J. H. Budworth in new specialties, &c. Matinee every Saturday at 2 o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY.—Just arrived from Jefferson College, Philadelphia, the head and right arm of Probst, the murderer of the Deering family. Renewed attractions. In addition to the magnificent collection of Curiosities in Anatomy and Natural History, there will be lectures at 2½ and 8 P. M. upon the Microscope, with splendid illustrations, in all departments of science and art. Open from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M. No. 618 Broadway.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
Nos. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

ANNIVERSARIES.

GOLDEN JUBILEE.—THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY of the Allen-st. Presbyterian Sunday-school will take place on SUNDAY, 18th inst., in the Church, Allen-st., near Grand. Interesting exercises will be held at 10½ A. M., and 2½ and 7½ P. M. All the friends of old Allen-st. are cordially invited to join in the jubilee.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN. TO-NIGHT AT 8.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of the brilliant and beautiful artiste,
MRS. D. P. BOWERS,
who will appear THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Nov. 17, in C. W. Tayleure's original dramatization of
EAST LYNNE, EAST LYNNE,
EAST LYNNE, EAST LYNNE.
(Specially adapted for Mrs. Bowers.)
LADY ISABEL, MME. VINE, }....Mrs. D. P. BOWERS
a personation of thrilling tenderness and beauty, supported by
Mr. J. C. McCOLLOM and a powerful cast.
Seats secured six days in advance.

A CARD. WINTER GARDEN.

Mr. STUART begs to announce that
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
Will open his regular
SERIES OF PERFORMANCES
at this theatre on
TUESDAY, Nov. 27,
in the character of
HAMLET,
alternating with Max Maretzek's
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY,
and a GRAND MATINEE on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28.
Seats may be secured Nov. 19.

MONDAY.
MAX MARETZEK'S GRAND ITALIAN OPERA,

AT WINTER GARDEN.
Mr. STUART has the honor to announce that he has made arrangements with Mr. MAX MARETZEK to give a series of
FIFTEEN EVENING PERFORMANCES
OF
ITALIAN OPERA,
Alternating with the performances of
MR. EDWIN BOOTH.
To be given on
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY
OF EACH WEEK FOR FIVE WEEKS ONLY,
Commencing on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 26.
The repertoire for the first week will consist of the following operas:
MONDAY, Nov. 26—CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28—FRA DIAVOLO.
FRIDAY, Nov. 30—STAR OF THE NORTH.
On SATURDAY, Dec. 1—A GRAND MATINEE.
SUBSCRIPTION.
Persons desirous of subscribing for the entire season are respectfully informed that the Box Office will be open for subscribers on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 19, 20 and 21. The sale of tickets for single representations will begin at the usual ticket offices, and at the Winter Garden, Thursday, Nov. 22.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER....DIRECTOR
THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock,
THE POPULAR FAMILY MATINEE.
To Matinee, 50 and 25 cents to all parts of the Theatre.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
BOUCICAULT'S ENTIRELY NEW DRAMA, THE
Long Strike
WITH A GREAT CAST OF CHARACTERS,
NEW AND ELABORATE SCENERY.
Secure your seats between 9 and 4 at the box office.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7½.
THIS ESTABLISHMENT DOES NOT ADVERTISE IN THE NEW-YORK HERALD.
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF
THE BLACK CROOK.
Introducing Jarrett & Palmer's
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
together with
SILVER CASCADE
AND THE GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
Seats can be secured six days in advance.
GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY,
COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK,
on which occasion the prices will be
ONE DOLLAR
to all parts of the house.
No extra charge for reserved seats, which can be secured any day during the week.

GEMS FROM THE BLACK CROOK.

BY THOMAS BAKER.
The beautiful Waltz and Galop, as danced every night with such immense success at Niblo's Garden. Price of Waltz, 50 cents; Galop, 40 cents. Copies sent by mail.
WM. A. POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

LADIES.—GREAT NUMBERS OF LADIES present at the Olympic Matinee. 50 and 25 cents to all parts of the Theatre, THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

West 14th-st., near 6th-av.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, at 7¾.
LES PETITES MAINS, (The Small Hands,)
Comedy in three acts, by Labiche and Martin.
UN CLUB DE FEMMES;
OR,
LE CAMP DE REVOLTEES,
Fantasia, with music, in one act, by Labiche and Deslandes.
Ticket office at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

DODWORTH HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY.

"THE MYSTERY." "THE MYSTERY."
THIS EVENING, sixty-sixth performance of M. HARTZ, when he will introduce for the first time a perfectly new feat, "THE MYSTERY," "THE MYSTERY," "THE WONDERFUL PHENOMENON" OF THE "HUMAN HEAD FLOATING IN THE AIR," the most startling illusion ever witnessed.
THE BASKET TRICK, GROWTH OF FLOWERS,
And other Miracles Every Night.
Mr. A. Sedgwick will, in the course of the evening, perform on the English Concertina. Tickets 50c. Reserved chairs $1. For sale at the Hall from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M. Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

LONG STRIKE MATINEE, THIS AFTERNOON—Olympic Theatre; 50c. and 25c., all parts of theatre.

MUSICAL.

KINDT & MANZ

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 665 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.
All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.

RAVEN & BACON, manufacturers of PIANO-FORTES with PATENT COMBINATION SOUNDING-BOARDS, patented Aug. 14, 1866.—This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the Sounding-Board—the very soul of the Piano—and produces thereby a pure liquid tone, greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The Sounding-Board, released from its connection with the piano-case and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality greatly increased. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment.
WAREROOMS—135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

DECKER & CO.

NEW SCALE IVORY AGRAFFE BAR
PIANO FORTES.
Pronounced by our most eminent musicians the BEST PIANO MADE. Call and examine.
NO. 419 BROOME-ST.,
One block east of Broadway.
The above piano we warrant for the term of seven years.

CHICKERING & SONS,

Established 1823,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES,
Warerooms No. 652 Broadway.
Messrs. C. & SONS have been awarded 55 medals for the superiority of their instruments over all competitors, 14 of which were awarded in the months of September and October, 1865.

THE HORACE WATERS

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS AND CABINET ORGANS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—To let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Piano stools and covers. HORACE WATERS.

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS of CABINET ORGANS, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, offer the largest assortment of reed instruments in the City. In plain cases, at $75 to $600 each; elegant cases, $130 to $1,000. Second-hand organs and melodeons at low prices.
M. & H. have been awarded FIFTY-FIVE GOLD or SILVER MEDALS, or OTHER HIGHEST PREMIUMS, within a few years.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

AT EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY, No. 820 Broadway, musical instruction at $10 per quarter. The hall of the Conservatory will be let at reasonable rates for first-class entertainments.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED ORGANIST an engagement in New-York or vicinity. Best of reference. Apply to J. W. CURRIER at Mason & Hamlin's No. 596 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES, MELODEONS AND cabinet organs for rent or for sale, at low prices, for cash or on installments. S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS TO RENT, and SOLD IN INSTALLMENTS. A fine stock on hand.
PELOUBET, PELTON & CO.,
No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

PARLOR ORGANS—FIVE OCTAVES, WITH tremolo attachment, in highly finished cases, for $100. S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

DANCING

F. DODWORTH'S

DANCING ACADEMIES, BROOKLYN.
Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Cumberland-st., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen at Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
A SATURDAY MORNING CLASS at Sawyer's Rooms, commencing Nov. 3. Hours 10½ to 12½. Please send for circular.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

C. H. RIVERS.

BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner Court-st. Classes for beginners are now forming. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., now open for the reception of pupils on Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M.
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

THE CITY COMPTROLLER.

Comptroller Brennan and the Jobbing Interests in the City Government.

Letter from the Comptroller Giving His Reason for Declining a Renomination.

A large number of prominent and influential citizens having testified to the fidelity and integrity with which Comptroller BRENNAN has performed the duties of his office, and requested him to be a candidate for reëlection, he has sent them the following letter in reply:

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1866.

GENTLEMEN: I gratefully acknowledge the receipt of your communication, in which you declare that the finances of the City and County of New-York are safe under my control, and recommend to the community my renomination and reëlection to the office of Comptroller at the approaching Charter election.

Your expressed desire for my continuance in charge of the City and county finances is the more complimentary because of your large financial interests, which are so important as to supersede all political considerations. You pay the heaviest taxes; you are the most directly affected by municipal extravagance, corruption or management, and consequently your praise, which is never lightly bestowed, is one of the most encouraging rewards which a public officer can receive, and a proof, also, of the equal approbation of the masses of our fellow-citizens.

My reply shall be as frank as your communication. I shall endeavor to explain fully and clearly the reasons which have influenced me in regard to the renomination which you so cordially solicit me to accept. I came into office at a time when the rule was to condemn all officials indiscriminately. So soon as a person was elected to a position of public trust and responsibility he was condemned as corrupt. The Press, prompt to accuse him, was slow to admit the truth of his explanations. Thus every official was forced either to yield to the unreasonable and often unscrupulous demands of those who professed to control influential journals, or to submit to the most unjust and insulting partisan and personal attacks, relying upon gentlemen like yourselves for his ultimate vindication. I chose the latter alternative, and you know how persistently and malignantly I have been assailed; but the testimonial which you have now so kindly offered me proves that my course has not been misjudged.

The abuse of partisan opponents was, perhaps, to be expected, although I have endeavored to display no partisanship in my appointments, retaining the appointees of my predecessor, Mr. HAWS, in responsible positions wherever I found them competent. The censures of the Press have come less from the responsible editors of influential journals than from irresponsible subordinates, disappointed in their hopes of place or profit, upon whom the editors have depended for information as to my proceedings. The opposition of defeated contractors, corrupt speculators and the jobbers of what is called "the corporation ring" I naturally anticipated, and was proud to deserve. But I wish to call your particular attention to the singular fact that the Citizens' Association, with which some of you have been connected, and to whose funds you have been invited to contribute, has hitherto been most foremost in assaults upon me.

I attribute these assaults to the fact that the Citizens' Association is managed by young lawyers, who treat the responsible members as selfish doctors treat wealthy patients—living upon the fees they extort for dealing with imaginary complaints. Upon no other theory can I account for this curious contradiction: that the Citizens' Association, as an organization, has been persistently used against me, while many of the most substantial members of that Association have expressed to me privately, as you now express publicly, the confidence of the moneyed men of this great City in my control of the finances, and the desire of these gentlemen that I should be reëlected. A Citizens' Association acting for the public good; impartial in its censure and its praise; equally ready to approve those officials who do right and to condemn those who do wrong; not governed by any selfish clique, nor maintained to gratify the greed or malice of professional libelers, would be heartily welcomed by every faithful public officer, because it would encourage him in well-doing and defend him from unjust attacks. I can scarcely do you a greater service than to demonstrate, from my own experience, that the present costly Citizens' Association is not of this character, and is, therefore, a public injury rather than a public benefit.

For example, the defamation to which I had been subjected by the managers of the Citizens' Association having culminated in a demand for my removal from office, I proposed to my slanderers to select three of the most skillful accountants in the City to make a thorough investigation of the affairs of my office. The offer was accepted, and the ablest financial investigators were chosen, solely by the Association. The gentlemen selected were entirely unknown to me. Every bureau, office, book, document, paper and record of my department were placed at their disposal for a rigid examination. They took their own time; they adopted their own methods of investigation, and every detail of my administration was deliberately and most critically inspected. When they had finished their labors, having found nothing to condemn, but everything to approve, as they stated to me, their evidence was coolly suppressed. Would it have been suppressed had they detected the corruption which the Association managers had employed them to discover? Is such gross injustice from the very men who are supposed to be most interested in his integrity to be the reward of a faithful public officer? Your magnanimous testimonial rebukes and remedies this manifest unfairness, and for that I again thank you.

Another example, equally remarkable, you may perhaps have forgotten. Two years ago I built a residence upon a piece of land previously owned by me, on the Bloomingdale Road. The managers of the Citizens' Association at once announced that I had erected a "palatial mansion" on the banks of the Hudson. The Press described the dimensions, richness and grandeur of this imaginary palace, and the extent and magnificence of its grounds. These premises once stated, the inference was freely drawn that I had plundered the City Treasury, and grown wealthy upon the spoils of the "Ring." You were, doubtless, as astonished as myself to find a tale so baseless generally credited and everywhere repeated. There stood a simple two-story clapboarded house on the corner of One Hundred and Fifth-street, an unanswerable refutation of all this slander. Any prudent citizen could have built such a residence as I did at a cost not exceeding $11,000, and any tax-payer could see for himself how destitute it was of aristocratic pretensions; but the slander still survives.

But while the managers of the Citizens' Association have thus maligned and misrepresented me, when have they sustained me in my struggles with the real corruptionists? Never. These men have been silent, or detracting, while I have battled almost single-handed, encouraged only by my sense of duty and of right, by the assistance and advice of their Honors Mayor OPDYKE and HOFFMAN, and by your private praises, against the hundreds of jobbers who have sought to deplete the treasury and increase the taxes. Soon after I came into office, the Common Council passed an ordinance authorizing the issue of notes for the fractional parts of a dollar, to an amount not exceeding three millions ($3,000,000,) and the Comptroller was directed to procure plates, paper and the machinery for manufacturing this city "money." I refused to carry this resolution into effect, and in a communication to the Common Council, distinctly pointed out the illegality of the proposed issue, and the dangerous consequence of such a misuse of the public credit. The project was killed; the Press and prominent gentlemen like yourselves indorsed my action; but the Citizens' Association did nothing and said nothing in approval of my course, thus leaving me to infer, as was subsequently proved, that I had incurred the condemnation of the Association managers. The same state of affairs existed in regard to the riot claims, when, after having saved the City over $100,000 by a laborious personal investigation of each claim, I was not in the least assisted by the Citizens' Association, but was vehemently attacked.

Certain contractors, (BALDWIN & JAYCOX) were bidders for the contract for building gate-houses and aqueduct for the new reservoir. The contract was awarded to Messrs. FAIRCHILD, WALKER & Co., who did the work. Messrs. BALDWIN & JAYCOX, claiming damages, then obtained an amendment in the tax levy providing for an arbitration of their claim. I never learned of the proceeding until a judgment was obtained against the City, amounting ultimately to about $75,000. I made inquiries which satisfied me that the contractors had no just claim, and that the case had not been properly defended. I requested the then Counsel of the Corporation to take an appeal. He declined to do so, insisting that the rights of the contractors had become fixed. I then employed private counsel to set aside the proceedings. The motion was desperately resisted at every stage, until the case finally reached the Court of Appeals, where I was triumphantly sustained, the entire proceeding set aside, and the money saved. Did the Citizens' Association lend me any assistance or applaud my efforts in this determined legal struggle? You are aware that it did not.

A City Gas Company having had a valuable gas contract for eighteen years, for lighting a part of the City, from which they had derived valuable profits, having made their own terms, finally discovered that their profits were falling off in consequence of the pressure of the war, and secured the passage of a resolution through the Common Council, authorizing them to terminate their contract and virtually to make a new one on their own terms. This resolution was passed by both Boards of the Common Council on the same day, without reference, investigation or delay, and was on the very day of its passage approved by the late Mayor. I refused to recognize this action, and insisted that it was not only void because it violated the law, but because it was a breach of public trust on the part of the public authorities. It was thus effectually vetoed. Did I receive any assistance or support in thus opposing this scheme of a powerful monopoly, or in standing up against the municipal rulers whose influence in political machinery was so potent, or in the litigation which is going on in regard to this act? You all know I did not.

A resolution was passed by the Common Council to hire certain offices in Nassau-street for the Counsel to the Corporation and Bureaux, at a rent which was deemed extravagant. Every other City officer within whose province it came, gave his sanction and support to it. I refused to recognize the action of the Common Council or to execute the lease, and it has not been executed to this day. Did the Citizens' Association do justice to this act? Not at all. On the contrary, the managers of the Association have endeavored to disseminate the impression that I have executed the lease and carried the job into effect.

I found that the Croton Department recently proposed to let twenty-two different contracts, amounting in the aggregate to $300,000. I discovered among the list of jobs one sewer proposed to be built in a street not opened by law; that many bids were for sewers which could not be finished before the frost, and therefore would have to be suspended if commenced; and that twelve of these jobs were for paving streets with trap or block pavement. I found that the Board had let during the year forty-six jobs of the same description, involving an aggregate of over 300,000 yards at a cost of over $800,000, and that the price of this pavement, under the operations of that Department, had steadily gone up from fifteen dollars per yard to fifty dollars per yard. I also found that it would be impossible, with the existing resources for material for this kind of work, to go on with the contracts, and that the only effect would be to provide for a large army of inspectors and supernumeraries at the public expense. The Croton Department, while admitting the justice of my objection as to the sewer in the street not opened by law, refused to abate a single job from their list, saying that, as to part of the work, the Common Council had ordered it, and they were not responsible whether it was right or wrong; and as to the balance, they claimed the exclusive right to decide as to the propriety of the letting.

They persist in adjourning all the jobs for the same day and hour, so that if I attend for one case, they can open all and fix the claims of all the contractors. It is in vain that I have appealed to the Board to discriminate, and let only the needed work be let. Each day of adjournment adds to the number of contracts, until they are now piled mountain high, and the Department is enabled to boast that they have thus secured the opposition of the entire contracting and City laboring interest against me should I be a candidate for reëlection. I have not faltered or wavered by any regard for those consequences, nor do I intend to falter or waver. But what assistance has the Citizens' Association afforded in enabling me to stand up in so just a cause against such powerful influences? Absolutely none! On the contrary, its managers have attacked me for not consenting to open some of the bids, when by so doing all the jobs would be fastened upon the City Treasury.

I have each year reduced the tax levy far below the estimates of the Common Council. Last year the reductions made by me cut down the tax levy three millions of dollars below the tax levy of the previous year; but it was increased by the Legislature much beyond my recommendations. Notwithstanding all this, I have succeeded in reducing the taxes to 2.30 per cent. for this year, the taxes of last year being 2.99 per cent. But in this I should add, I have not been aided at all by the "reform" managers to whom I have referred.

I have borrowed during the period that I have been in office, for the necessities of the City and County Government, about $48,000,000, and the average rate of interest has not exceeded six per cent. per annum—a considerable portion being negotiated at five per cent.—and during the war I was always able to raise money at a lesser rate than the General Government. All my war loans, except one small one, were raised at six per cent., and many of the six per cent. loans were negotiated at a handsome premium, notwithstanding the unprecedented competition of the seven per cent. loans of the National and State Governments.

I have only referred to a few conspicuous instances among the many hundred which might be presented in which I have been compelled, solitary and alone, to fight monster abuses, and in which the Association supposed to represent you might have been of service, but in which it has been silent, or has aided to sustain the hands of the corruptionists. Yours have been the first public voices of encouragement and approval which have come to me through all my time of trial. You can well understand how grateful your testimonial is to me, how sincerely I appreciate it, and how sterling a reward it will be to me through all my future life. But when I find appended to it a request for my renomination and reëlection, I can only reiterate the opinion which I have previously expressed that, under all the circumstances of the case, I shall best subserve my own interests by retiring from the office which you declare that I have not unworthily filled.

As you have seen, I am opposed by the managers of the Citizens' Association, although you, the responsible members, so emphatically indorse me. In another contest for the Comptrollership I should be also opposed by the Republican politicians, although many of the tax-payers of that party wish my reelection. While I have been so fortunate as to secure the indorsement of those citizens who pay taxes, I am opposed by those who live upon the taxes and the public funds. I have no confidence whatever in the pledged support of certain Democratic politicians, whose treachery in the recent elections has shown their insincerity. My conduct has been such as to array against me the corrupt contractors, a part of the Common Council, the jobbers, defaulters and corruptionists. And it is no disparagement of your influence to say that the active, enterprising gentlemen with large schemes behind them which a Comptroller has defeated, or a Comptroller can "put through," are more zealous at the polls, more effective at combinations, and more ready to expend money to secure a pliable representative than you are to retain a good one. It is a matter of speculation, in which the investment is sure to pay. They control political organizations—they manipulate Conventions—they run the machinery of popular suffrage—while you, gentlemen, simply vote.

But this is not the consideration which has most weight with me. Sustained by your support, I would face all these corrupt interests, had it not been openly avowed by State politicians that at the next session of the Legislature a Board will be sent down to this City to overrule your Comptroller, elected by the people, and control your financial affairs. If I were in office then I should be compelled either to resign, or to give my official sanction to a new set of schemes against the City Treasury.

The Finance Department within a few weeks will be vacant, and a new officer, representing the interests which I have foiled and defeated, will doubtless be installed in my place. He will enter upon his own peculiar system, and he will bring into office and power those who have become identified with the opposition to me. His advent will soon, it is promised, be followed by a Commission or Board representing the dominant party of the State, who will march down from Albany and quarter on the City. I am content to leave the field to these new comers.

Another contest for this office—with the "ring" of contractors, "the ring" of the Common Council—"the ring of jobbers"—"the ring" of "reformers and defaulters" making common cause—"the ring of politicians" and all the other rings, big and little, against me—with the great Albany "ring" ready to encircle all—presents no attractions to me, and an election, in view of the threatened legislation at Albany, no gratification.

I am content to leave the cares, trials, responsibilities and warfares of the Finance Department, after four years of hard fighting, to the hands now so greedily extended to them, satisfied with having made a good fight and in being sustained by your testimonial, representing the wealth, worth and solid substance of my native City, so unqualifiedly and emphatically indorsing my official career.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

To Messrs. Moses Taylor, Royal Phelps, Duncan Sherman & Co., Wm. B. Astor, John J. Cisco, J. Q. Jones, (Chemical Bank,) and others.

OUR WHARVES AND PIERS.

Third Meeting of the Senate Committee—Views of the Commissioners of Pilots. Inefficiency of Existing Laws—No Appropriations to Remove Incumbrances.

The Senate Committee of six met yesterday afternoon at 1 P. M. in the City Hall, Common Council Chamber. The same parties were present as on previous days observing the course of proceedings. Only four committeemen were present.

The Chairman, Senator PIERSON, having called the meeting to order, Mr. WM. ALLAN BUTLER, representing the Board of Commissioners of Pilots, said: I will hand up, in pamphlet form, the several laws of the State relating to the regulation of the harbor. They are the different statutes commencing in 1857 down to this time, which have been passed by the Legislature, conferring power upon this Commission with reference to the care of the harbor. The State of New-York, up to 1857, never legislated with reference to the regulation of this vast property which lies on either side of the City on the shore line. It came about in this way. The State very early commenced making those grants to the Corporation of the City of New-York, so far as the City was concerned, and the right of owners in Brooklyn, by which it is claimed that in Brooklyn the State has surrendered the control of of the entire wharf property. Hence it is claimed that in respect to the entire water front of Brooklyn, no matter what encroachment is made by private owners upon the piers of that City the State authorities have no right to interfere. The owners could not put forward any exclusive claim, but the State left the matter, so far as related to the use and regulation and the prevention of abuses entirely to the City authorities by various acts passed during a period extending from the latter part of the last century down to 1857. Until 1857 the Legislature never interfered with reference to the use of the piers and slips. You will perceive that the statistics are very crude; that they have been amended from time to time so as to meet occasional abuses. Up to this time the State has never, either in respect to this Commission or any other authority, delegated a sufficient power to enable the State authorities to protect the rights of the people. Many of these piers, you will have perceived by your recent tour, are occupied constantly, the lessees taking the exclusive use of them. But they have no more right to the exclusive use of the piers, wharves and bulkheads than you or I have as individual citizens to the exclusive use of Broadway or any other street. It is utterly impossible for any corporation or individual to get any exclusive right whatever in any pier, wharf, or bulkhead, or slip in this harbor except by a direct grant from the people of the State through the Legislature. Anybody going up or down these wharves and slips would imagine that any one could acquire an exclusive use and enjoyment of them the same as of a house. Unless the State Legislature has given such grant no person can acquire such rights. The only power granted the Commissioners of Pilots was the power of calling upon offending parties, and if they did not remove obstructions, they could bring suit for damages for so many dollars per day. Every suit was contested. There was very little satisfaction in collecting the penalty so long as the violation of the law was continued. The Legislature of this State has never appropriated one dollar for the purpose of executing the law which it has made in regard to this subject. It has required obstructions to be removed, but has never called upon the people to pay one dollar for the execution of that law, and has left the whole matter to the uncertain result of the collection of penalties. In reference to obstructions in the harbor, arising from sunken vessels and other accidental causes, the Legislature in 1860 gave power to the Commission to remove the obstructions at the expense of the county. That led to various embarrassments. Here were vessels sunk in consequence of fire, uselessness and abandonment. They were nuisances in the harbor. There was no power by which the great State of New-York could lift the sunken craft out of the harbor and pay the bill of expenses. All the Commissioners of Pilots could do was to say, "The City and County will pay;" so that any contractor who was patriotic and confiding enough might do the work, trusting to collect the claim from the City. This was the only way to clear the harbor from sunken obstructions. A great deal has been said by gentlemen who sit down in the evening and write interesting articles for the Press. Let us have the facts. The great State of New-York never has by law provided any means by which these flagrant abuses could be cured. A sunken vessel to-day cannot be raised in this harbor unless you can find the mechanic who is willing to do the work for nothing, and trusts to get his pay from the City and county, through the Board of Supervisors, after going through all the delay incident upon the collection of claims of that kind. Another class of abuses is encroachments upon the pier lines established by law. The Legislature of 1857 established lines for bulkheads and piers, beyond which it should be illegal to erect structures in the harbor. That law is being continually violated. It is being violated by great corporations, without souls or consciences, who take possession of the waters of this harbor which belong to the people of the State, and build their great structures, palpably, plainly and in the light of day outside of the line established by law. What is the remedy for that? By the law of 1860 the Board of Commissioners of Pilots are directed to notify the parties if they did not remove the obstructions, they were subject to the penalty of $25 a day. They have the power to demand the removal, but no money to enforce the same. There is the law and the violation of the law. The Board of Commissioners of Pilots who serve without compensation, were appointed in 1853 for the purpose of taking care of the pilotage of this port, an entirely distinct business, but the Legislature has seen fit to devolve these powers upon this Board, and they have executed the several laws so far as they were capable. The Legislature says they shall have the power to take away these incumbrances at an expense of thousands of dollars, but there is no appropriation made for it. I have made these remarks to bring the subject to your notice, and also to vindicate the action of the Board. They have prepared a report, showing the different laws under which they act, showing the course they have adopted, and appended to the report is a statement of the encroachments and incumbrances existing, in reference to which they have given the notice required by law, and against many of which they have commenced suits. There is one subject respecting the repair and dredging of slips and piers. They have the right to specify what repairs shall be made and what slips shall be dredged. In regard to piers occupied by private owners, there is a general disposition to comply with the law. But most of these piers which are in ruins, as you are well aware, belong to the corporation. All the power the Board has with respect to these piers is to give the notices and make the claim. Suppose the claim was enforced and the Corporation of New-York made to pay $25 a day, why the money would come out of the pockets of the people; it is simply taking out of one pocket and putting in another. The object of the report is to show the extent to which the recent laws of the State are violated. The conclusion is this, that the law is inadequate for the protection of property. There are other gentlemen here who urge the interests of commerce and the interests of the citizens. All these interests are ably and properly represented. The interest I beg leave to submit to the Committee is the interest of the public. This large property should be protected by sufficient legislation, and whatever you recommend I beg to suggest that the property of the people in these wharves should not be abridged. We know how easy it is for gentlemen here to assail the entire public through the Press with the cry of the necessities of commerce. That does not justify them in asking, nor would it justify the Legislature in granting anything which shall abridge in the slightest degree the rights of the people in this property, or which shall surrender to private owners what belongs to the public. I ask the Committee to scrutinize all the plans here proposed, and if there is anything which has a tendency to deprive the people of this State of their title in fee of this property, I ask you to reject it upon the ground of public policy, upon the principle that this vast property belongs to the people, and never should be surrendered into any private control. There must be some system devised by which commerce can use this harbor; but that use should be under the control of some properly constituted body which shall represent the State, and which shall have plenary power. So far as the Board of Commissioners of Pilots is concerned, I believe I speak their sentiments, that they never solicited any power from the Legislature. They were brought into existence by the Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Underwriters. Three members of the Commission are elected by the Chamber of Commerce and two by the Board of Underwriters. They have endeavored to keep the wharves clear from any encumbrances. They are at this moment endeavoring to execute this law. A simple case has occurred recently. There is a bulkhead between Piers Nos. 13 and 14. The bulkhead line is now entirely filled up by a wharf, erected by a corporation. A railroad or transportation company had leased the lower part of Pier No. 14. On Saturday night, a week ago to-morrow, workmen commenced erecting a platform forty feet wide and twenty to thirty feet long entirely outside of the bulkhead line. They began on Saturday night, and on Monday morning the thing was there. This work was similar in spirit to that of the Broadway Railroad at the junction of Fulton-street. The Board got notice of this thing early Monday morning. The agent went over and said, "This work must be stopped," and served a notice to stop. The next day the Board of Commissioners were served with an injunction issued out of the Supreme Court, restraining them from doing anything in the matter. This was a foreign corporation coming into our harbor and deliberately violating the law and then going to our Courts and restraining the Board from acting. I called the attention of the Judges to the facts in the premises, and obtained an order showing why that order should not be dissolved.

A member of the Committee asked, "Is it the opinion of the Pilot Commissioners that no exclusive privileges should be granted to these corporations?"

Mr. BUTLER: The Legislature some years ago commenced granting privileges to certain lines of steamers. That opened the door to applications on the part of different corporations and individuals for these exclusive rights. Now the opinion of the Commission is that all that legislation was wrong. It is opposed to the principle now embodied in our Constitution, which strikes at the root of these monopolies, and which excludes the granting of special privileges.

Mr. HENRY BERGH said he was unfortunately the owner of Pier No. 52 East River. He could add his testimony to that of the Mayor in saying that it was in a wretched condition. He was of opinion that the wharfage fees were too small. Owners of piers could not afford to keep them in repair unless the fees were increased.

Mr. DAVID WETMORE said the Commissioners of Pilots claimed they had done their work right; he claimed they had not.

Mr. BUTLER stated there was a very curious chain of legislation connected with the water-front of Brooklyn, the effect of which was to surrender to private owners the absolute control of all the property.

Mr. JOHNSON, representing the canal interests, said he desired to offer two views to the Committee, viz.: 1. The large interest the State had in the commerce carried on by the canals; 2. That there should be, so far as the canal interest was concerned, no increase in the rates of wharfage.

Mr. OSCAR COLE, representing the steamship interest, said that the commerce passing in and out of New-York harbor would fill 2,204 ships of 1,200 tons burden each. They asked protection which would not interfere with the commerce of New-York.

Mr. WM. NELSON offered a plan, inclosing the waters of the East River between the Atlantic Dock, Governor's Island and the Battery. Ships were to be admitted by immense gates into this reservoir, and their goods stored in warehouses, something in the manner of the public docks of Liverpool. Governor's Island would become a vast depot for railroads.

Mr. A. S. DIVEN, Vice-President of the Erie Railroad, said the Company had improved their piers, but their tenure of them was not sufficiently certain. They unloaded on an average 1,000 tons of freight daily.

After a discussion between Mr. SHARP, Mr. STRANAHAN and others, the Committee adjourned to 1 P. M. to-day, when they will meet in the City Hall, Brooklyn.

THE LATE GREAT AMERICAN CONFLICT.

Lecture by Mr. Henry Vincent at Cooper Institute.

A lecture was delivered last evening by Mr. HENRY VINCENT, the popular English orator, at the invitation of the Mercantile Library Association of this City. The large hall of the Cooper Institute was fairly filled with a highly respectable audience, among whom were many ladies. There were a number of prominent citizens upon the platform, among them Dr. BELLOWS, PETER COOPER, Esq., Hon. FRED. A. CONKLING, Prof. DWIGHT, WM. R. ARNOUX, Esq., OLIVER JOHNSON, Esq., FRANK W. BALLARD, Esq. The subject of the lecture was, "The Late Great American Conflict, and the Friends and Enemies of America in England."

Mr. VINCENT, already known to us favorably as one of the eloquent leaders of reform in England, and so favorably introduced by the letter of Mr. BRIGHT, received a hearty welcome.

The Secretary of the Association did the honors of introduction. When the demonstration of a very enthusiastic welcome had subsided, Mr. VINCENT said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I assure you that it is with great pleasure, yet with great diffidence, that I find myself in the presence of the people of New-York. I have long looked forward to this pleasure. It is not my purpose, in that which I shall say to you, to touch upon the material politics of your country. To offer advice or to reflect upon your internal government I do not consider to be the province of any foreigner. [Hear, hear.] The difficulties before you, you will yourselves set right; you will preserve that position which you have attained, and make good the boast that your country is the home of civil and religious liberty. There exist on the earth two camps; in one are arrayed the enemies of progress, the defenders of superstition, the foes of liberty, slaves of the past and without hope in a progressive future; in the other the men of faith, the men of progressive thought, the men who believe in a progressive civilization, the men who light the beacon fires of freedom and give new hope to the friends of liberty throughout the world. Mr. VINCENT then sketched with remarkable strength of outline the state of political parties in England prior to the commencement of the American war, and, in describing their characteristics, reviewed keenly that tyrannous selfishness with which the aristocracy of England had combated reform, on English soil, from that period when they were stirred into antagonism by the abolition of the Corn Laws. He then reflected upon the false satisfaction with the existing state of things which followed after, resulting in aimless apathy which seemed to argue that in the success of this one struggle all the work of reform had been consummated. Next came the awakening brought about by the Russian War, and the protest against that war Out of the protest of the people against the enormous outlay of the unnecessary and fruitless war sprung anew the desire for a reform The speaker then graphically delineated the features of the different political parties—the Tories, Whigs and Radicals, and their various action at the time of the opening of the American conflict. There were many men among the last two parties named, he said, who had full hope and faith in the result of the struggle in this country, but the Tory Party was Tory still, it had changed its skin, but it was still the consistent enemy to popular institutions. The aristocracy said Slavery would destroy you, and so it would had you not arisen in your might and destroyed slavery. [Great cheering.] Its learned chiefs spoke of the decay of the Greek and Roman republics, and prophesied that America would drift upon the sunken rocks. Of the Whig Party he said that the great feature which distinguished it from the Tory was that it bowed more low, yet there were men among them, who, like the Duke of Argyle, hoped great things for the American people. Of the Radicals he might not say much, as he was a Radical himself; among these, however, there were crotchety people like Mr. ROEBUCK—vinegar-cruets on two legs. The leaders of this party recognized that the American rebellion was to be the great staple out of which should be wrought the great revolution in Europe. The idea of the aristocratic party was that your country wanted monarchical cohesion—the leaven of conservatism. DERBY and DISRAELI were too wise to prophecy against against you, but the little dandified nobles went to Mechanics' Institute to lecture on the anatomy of the flea, or the beauty of the wings of the butterfly, as sole subjects of discussion for the working classes. The speaker then described the different feelings with which the contest was watched from England, and stated for the Queen that as far as a constitutional monarch could exercise her will, she did so in the direction of the American people, and that Prince ALBERT had before his death expressed himself as supremely anxious that nothing should occur to disturb the peace between England and America. But that round the throne were powers stronger than the throne itself, who looked with demoniac joy to the possible destruction of the Republic. Mr. VINCENT then went on to show that in despite of the building of pirate steamers in English dock-yards, the cotton loan and the scandalous conduct of a portion of the English press, that the great heart of the English people, throbbing among the working classes and their leaders, was true to the Republic, as on its integrity hung all their hopes of freedom and of the progress of civilization. The speaker then named, sketching the character of each as he named him, the radical leaders of the English masses and the friends of America. Having given the history of the great period of probation, when the hopes of all yearners after human freedom were suspended and hung on the issues of our struggle, he burst into an eloquent description of the joy with which those who waited and who hoped, heard the great tidings of Federal victory. Following a glowing panegyric of the great volunteer army of the people, and its Generals, he paid a touching tribute to the memory of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and concluded his brilliant oration as follows:

Americans, I salute you! I honor you! I bow down and kiss your flag with rapture. Go on. Your glorious mission is not yet completed. Go on, as long as their is an ignorant man in your country; go on, and spread still more widely the blessings of your common school education. Go on with the free preaching of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. Go on with your churches. Go on with your schools; and the day will come when the miserable prejudices of the moment shall be wiped away—when feudalism in England shall be no more, and when the flag of England and the flag of America shall blend together, symbolical no longer of discord and crime, but symbolical of the march of that mighty power that shall never cease marching until the last stronghold of despotism has fallen and the standard of Freedom is planted everywhere triumphantly to cover with its folds all kindreds and races of men. [Great enthusiasm.]

Mr. VINCENT returned thanks for the warmth of the reception and the compliment paid him by their applause, and said he hoped he should have the pleasure of meeting them again before long. The eloquent gentleman was then surrounded on the platform by numbers from the audience anxious to give personal expression to the pleasure which the lecture gave them.

THE DEATH OF INSPECTOR CARPENTER.

Action of the Board of Police—Inquest by Coroner Naumann—Arrangements for the Funeral.

The feeling of regret among the members of the Police force of this City, over the death of the lamented CARPENTER, is deep beyond expression. So sudden was the calamity, and so unexpected, that it seems scarcely possible to believe that the good man is gone, but his seat is vacant, his familiar face unseen, and voice unheard in the public station which he filled so ably, so well, and it is too apparent that he is no more. These feelings of regret found expression yesterday in the adoption of the following resolutions by the Metropolitan Police Board, which convened specially at 5 o'clock in the afternoon at the Central office:

Resolved, That in the death of DANIEL CARPENTER, Office Inspector of Metropolitan Police, the public and this Department suffer the loss of an experienced, competent, incorruptible and intrepid officer. His family and numerous friends mourn the departure of a just and generous relation and companion, and the public regret the too early death of an honorable citizen.

Resolved, That the Superintendent furnish such Police escort on the occasion of the funeral, suitable to the rank of the deceased, as shall be agreeable to his family and friends.

Resolved, That this Board tender to the bereaved family and relatives assurances of their great respect for the memory of deceased and sympathy in their deep affliction.

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk cause these resolutions to be entered in the minutes of proceedings of this Board, and furnish copies to the widow, son and brothers of the deceased.

THE INQUEST.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner NAUMANN, at the residence of Capt. LORD, in West Twentieth-street, over the remains of Mr. CARPENTER. After the jury had been impanneled the following witnesses were examined:

Bowen G. Lord being sworn, deposed: I saw deceased in his usual health, apparently, at Police Headquarters, at about eight o'clock A. M.; I noticed nothing unusual about him at that time; at about five P. M. I saw him again on the corner of Crosby and Bleecker streets; he did not appear well then; he went into a liquor-store, and found he was getting worse; I procured a carriage and we got into it together; he appeared to be worse after that time, and I brought him to this house; I found that he became still worse, and sent for his wife; she came, and I sent for a doctor; when the doctor arrived Mr. Carpenter was dead.

Horace A. Bliss, of No. 56 Allen-street, being sworn, deposed: I was employed by deceased as clerk; he was Inspector of Police in this City; I last saw him alive at half-past one o'clock yesterday; he then left me for the purpose of going home; he complained of being rather tired; he was just recovering from a bad cold; the next I heard of him was his death; he had complained of pain in his chest, having shortness of breath, and an oppressive feeling in the chest; he used to have occasional headache attacks; he generally ascribed the pain in his chest to heart disease.

Thomas C. Finnell, M. D., being sworn, deposed: I have made a *post mortem* examination of the body of deceased, assisted by Drs. Wooster Beach, H. A. Pooler, Morton Freeman, Robert Newman and Augustus Wohlforth; the lungs were healthy and free from disease, with some slight attachment to the chest, resulting from old pleurisy; the heart was natural in size, but the muscular tissue had been displaced by fat; this is what we term degeneration of the heart; this was in our opinion the cause of death.

The Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts. Deceased was a native of Albany and 50 years of age. His obituary notice appeared in yesterday's TIMES.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL.

The funeral will take place on Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church (Rev. Dr. STRYKER's) in Thirty-fourth-street, near Eighth-avenue. The Police Department will, of course, be largely represented. The Masonic Order, of which deceased was a respected member, (being Master of Greenwich Lodge, No. 467,) and the various Lodges of Odd Fellows in the City will turn out, it is expected, in full regalia.

Fair and Festival of the Sabbath-School of Dr. Chapin's Church.

It is, doubtless, well known to the readers of the TIMES, that the congregation over whom Rev. Dr. CHAPIN so ably presides, have recently erected a new Church at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Forty-fifth-street, which will be dedicated, if nothing happens to prevent, on the 3d of December next. In order to furnish the Sunday-school room, and the library in keeping with the other magnificent appointments of the edifice it was necessary to raise large sums of money, and this the people resolved to do by means of a grand festival and Fair. The Everett Rooms, at the corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth-street, were chosen as the place, and Thursday and last evenings as the time when the entertainment should be offered to the public. The first night was scarcely successful, the storm in its raging fury, debarring many from the happy privilege of being present. Still, notwithstanding the heavy rain, which poured in perfect torrents upon our earth, the hall was comfortably filled with good people, who contributed liberally toward the pecuniary success of the occasion. Last evening, however, the rooms were crowded—nay, more, literally packed full, so that [illegible] was next to impossible for one to find [illegible] her way through the vast throngs from any [illegible] point in the hall to any other. Our reporter, by [illegible] crowding and squeezing and elbowing, managed [illegible] a fair glimpse of the attractions of the [illegible]. To select any of those as deserving [illegible] notice would be unfair, for on every hand we found them equally gratifying and meritorious. Everything from a pin-cushion up to—well, almost anything else could be obtained, provided you paid for it. Of course, as is the case upon all such occasions, large prices were demanded proportionately for everything; but no one was heard to grumble at being called upon to thus pleasantly contribute toward swelling the grand sum total of profits in a righteous cause. The centre of attraction about which happy groups seemed delighted to gather was the exceedingly elegant photograph of Dr. CHAPIN, of which all that need be said to convey an idea of its merits is that LEWIS, of this City, is the artist who took the negative, and HYATT the colorer. The picture is what is commonly known as the quarter-size, and was disposed of by lots. It will certainly be an ornament to the parlor of the fortunate purchaser. This, with the thousand and one other pleasing attractions of the evening, delighted the patrons of the Fair until a late hour, when all sought their homes with the satisfaction, no doubt, of having encouraged a noble enterprise.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY AND MURDER.—Yesterday afternoon two men, named JOHN AYRES and JOSEPH BRANSON, were taken before Justice KIRKPATRICK, of Newark, charged by JOS. M. ACKERMAN, of No. 6 East Fair-street, with attempted highway robbery and murder. Shortly after midnight, about two weeks since, ACKERMAN was found near the corner of Mulberry and Commerce streets, Newark, lying insensible in the gutter, covered with blood and his head and face frightfully cut and bruised. He was taken up by the Police for dead, but on being removed to the Station-house showed signs of life. On a physician being called it was found that his skull was fractured, his nose broken, and his body much bruised and lacerated. After recovering his senses ACKERMAN gave information as to who his assailants were, but the Police were unsuccessful until yesterday morning, when both of the accused were secured. On the night of the occurrence all three men had been together on a carousal, and after their money had been spent, it was proposed to ACKERMAN that he should pawn his watch, in order to procure more funds, which he declined to do. This refusal, as is alleged, led to an attempt to take the watch by force, during which the assault was made. The assailants finally became alarmed and left, and when ACKERMAN was picked up, the watch was found tightly grasped in his hand. The prisoners were committed for trial. ACKERMAN is rapidly recovering from his injuries, but his face will present a scarred and disfigured appearance.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 16.

FLOUR and WHEAT quiet. OATS steady at 69c.@70c. for State. CORN—sales at $1 27, in store; sales 40,000 bushels. BARLEY dull; Canada West, via Buffalo, $1 28. Passed Fultonville, 11 loads Wheat, 7 loads Oats, 8 loads Barley, 5 loads Corn, 5 loads Flour, 4 loads Rye. SHIPPED BY TOW—80,000 bushels Wheat, 81,000 bushels Barley, 73,000 bushels Oats, 12,100 bushels Malt, 31,000 bushels Corn, 50 tons of feed.

BUFFALO, Friday, Nov. 16.

FLOUR quiet; No. 1 Spring, $11 25@$12; Western Spring, bakers', $13 50; Haxall, $16. WHEAT dull; held at $2 20 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring and $2 15 for No. 2 Chicago Spring. CORN—sales 90,000 bushels, opening at $1 13, and declining to $1 12, and 20,000 bushels Toledo, in afternoon, at $1 10. OATS—Sales 13,500 bushels Chicago at 56c. BARLEY held at $1 10@$1 12 for Canada. RYE quiet and nominal at about $1 20. PORK, $27. LARD 15½c.@16c. WHISKY $2 38. CANAL FREIGHTS firm. To New-York: Wheat 20c.; Corn 17c.; Oats 11½c. RECEIPTS—6,662 bbls. Flour; 99,983 bushels Wheat; 95,297 bushels Corn; 51,656 bushels Oats; 7,648 bushels Barley; 700 bushels Peas. CANAL EXPORTS—294 bbls. Flour; 58,750 bushels Wheat; 184,800 bushels corn; 23,850 bushels Barley; 48,960 bushels Oats.

CHICAGO, Friday, Nov. 16.

FLOUR dull and declined 15c.@25c. WHEAT declined 7c.@10c., and closed dull at $2@$2 02 for No. 1, and $1 75½@$1 95 for No. 2. CORN declined 5c.@6c., closing quiet at 84c.@84½c. for No. 1, and 80½c.@82c. for No. 2. OATS declined 2c.@2½c., closing dull at 38¾c.@39c. for No. 1 and 38c. for No. 2. PROVISIONS dull; Mess Pork $1 lower. HOGS moderately active at a decline of 25c.@30c.; sales at $5 75@$6 62½ for common to choice. FREIGHTS active. RECEIPTS to-day—3,000 bbls. Flour, 56,000 bushels Wheat, 61,000 bushels Corn, 48,000 bushels Oats, 2,700 hogs. SHIPMENTS—15,000 bbls. Flour, 77,000 bushels Wheat, 175,000 bushels Corn, 73,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Nov. 16.

FLOUR in moderate demand, at $11 50@$13 50 for trade brands. WHISKY steady at $2 34, in bond. HOGS dull at $6 25@$7 in gross; a small lot sold at $8 50; net receipts, 1,900 head. PROVISIONS dull and nominal, and nothing done. Gold, 142½.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, Nov. 16.

FLOUR 25c. lower. WHEAT declined 4c.@6c.; sales at $2 10 for No. 1, and $1 89@$1 90 for No. 2. CORN 93c. RECEIPTS TO-DAY—2,400 bbls. Flour, 64,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 102,000 bushels Wheat.

OSWEGO, Friday, Nov. 16.

FLOUR unchanged; sales 1,300 bbls., at $11 75 $12 for No. 1 Spring, $13 50 for Red Winter, $14 50 for White, and $15 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales of 3,500 bushels Chicago Spring, by sample, at $2 30. CORN scarce and quotations nominal. BARLEY in good demand, and market better for choice qualities, which are scarce; sales 45,000 bushels Canada at 95c.@96c. in bond for up lake, $1 in bond for Bay Quinte, and $1 10, free, for shore. RYE and PEAS quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS—To New-York—Flour, 60c.; Wheat and Peas, 15c.; Corn, 12½c.; Barley, 12c.; Rye, 13½c. To Troy and Albany—Wheat and Peas, 13c.; Corn, 10½c.; Barley, 10c.; Rye, 11½c.. LAKE IMPORTS—76,000 bushels Wheat, 43,000 bushels Corn, 58,000 bushels Barley. CANAL EXPORTS—1,108 bbls. Flour, 41,000 bushels Wheat, 78,000 bushels Barley, 78,000 bushels Rye.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 16.

COTTON heavy at 30c. for Middling. FLOUR dull, buyers contending for lower prices, to which the bidders are unwilling to accede. WHEAT firm and unchanged. CORN higher at $1 05@$1 16 for old, and 80c.@95c. for new. OATS advanced; 58c.@56c. PROVISIONS and WHISKY unchanged.

TOLEDO, Friday, Nov. 16.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT—Winter quiet; Spring 5c.; sales of the latter at $2 25. CORN opened at 95c. for No. 1 Mixed, closing with no buyers over 92c. OATS were held at 45c.; 44½c. offered. LAKE FREIGHTS 7c. on Corn to Buffalo.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, Nov. 16.

Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE steadier. ROSIN—Sales at $3 75@$5 for No. 2; $5 50@$6 for No. 1, and $8 50 for Pale. TAR declined; sales at $2. COTTON quiet at 30c.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 16.

The depression in the cattle trade noticed last week continues, and prices are ½c.@¾c. ⅌ lb., live weight, lower. During the week 4,300 head have been received here, nearly two-thirds of which remain unsold. Comparatively few buyers from New-York are present, and most of them will not buy anything. They are sure of having plenty to sell on commission, and do not care to speculate at any price. The Brighton market is also reported glutted, and very few are being bought to go East. The top price is 8½c. ⅌ lb., live weight, paid for 60 extra fine fat Kentucky, averaging the extraordinary weight of 1,900. From this figure prices ranged down to 4½c. Fair to good Illinois range from 6¾c.@7¼c. Sheep are neglected at 4¾c.@5¾c.; receipts 4,400. Hogs—Demand moderate at 8c.@8¾c.; receipts 12,000.

Cotton Markets.

MOBILE, Ala., Friday, Nov. 16.

COTTON—Sales to-day 700 bales. Middling 30c.@31c. Sales of the week, 4,200 bales; receipts of the week, 9,866 bales, against 9,100 bales last week; exports of the week, 3,192 bales; stock unsold, 34,000 bales. Factors are only selling small lots to meet immediate necessities.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 16.

COTTON irregular and lower; sales 2,200 bales Low Middling at 31c.@32c. Receipts for the week 25,000 bales, against 25,600 bales last week. Exports 17,500 bales. Stock 147,300, bales. SUGAR inactive; fair, 12c.@12¼c. MOLASSES—Inferior, 50c.; Prime, 75c.@77½c. New-York Exchange ⅜@½ premium. FREIGHTS—To New-York, ¾c.; Liverpool, ½d.@9-16d.; Havre, 1⅛d.

AUGUSTA, Friday, Nov. 16.

COTTON more active at decline of ½c.; 350 bales Strict Middling at 32c.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Nov. 16.

COTTON declined ½c.@1c.; sales 170 bales Middling at 31c.@31½c. The factors generally have withdrawn stocks.

SAVANNAH, Friday, Nov. 16.

COTTON market unsettled, with few transactions; Middling at 32c.@32½c.

[Advertisement.]

"DESERVEDLY POPULAR."—BURNETT'S COCOAINE for the Hair, and FLORIMEL for the handkerchief—a combination of rare and delicate odors.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

[Advertisement.]

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—The Model Parlor Magazine of America, combines reliable Fashions, Popular Music, brilliant and original stories, magnificent engravings, illustrated poems, architecture, full-size patterns, and other valuable features and splendid novelties. The December number, with splendid Christmas novelties, now ready.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT PROCESSION.—Everybody in want of an elegant hat understands that the place to purchase is at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street. This accounts for the constant stream of people that is flowing into his establishment—the attraction being his marvelously beautiful style of hat. Business with KNOX is decidedly good, as it ought to be.

[Advertisement.]

The new style of hat introduced by KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, is a very tasteful article, of beautiful texture, and a stylish and still a quiet style. It cannot fail to increase the manufacturer's reputation and be very generally worn.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Astronomers and others will observe meteors with greater satisfaction after using KENT'S East India Coffee. For sale by all grocers at 25 cents per pound. Wholesale depot No. 154 Reade-st.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Morro Castle, from Havana—M. Ward and lady, Hon. Thomas Savage, L. L. Pond, E. N. Hurd, C. Guillou, Capt. Hertzfeldt and son, D. di Vivo, Miss L. Mena, Mrs. V. I de Escoñaza and child, M. Ester, Miss J. Ester, Miss C. Ester, Miss J. Kierulf, J. Mestayer, Frank H. Herr, V. Bernay, A. Saivano, F. Pego, P. F. Derraine, M. Barrera, C. P. Madan, J. Watson, M. O. Sullivan, J. Jolls, Count Hesinger, E. Dechart. Total—30.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 6 49 | Sun sets..... 4 40 | Moon sets.... 1 02
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 2 29 | Gov. Island. 3 18 | Hell Gate.... 4 40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Nov. 16.

Cleared.

Steamships Empire, Price, Wilmington, Jas. Hand; Villa Clara, Kelso, Cienfuegos, Ponvert & Co.; Borussia, (Ham.,) Schwensen, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Hansa, (Brem.,) Oterendorp, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Periere, (Fr.,) Duchesne, Havre, G. Mackenzie; Columbia, (Br.,) Ferrer, Glasgow, via Liverpool, F. MacDonald.

Steamer Millville, Renaur, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee & Co.

Ships Resolute, Freeman, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; M. E. Campbell, (Br.,) Morse, Callao, Snow & Burgess.

Barks J. W. Holbrook, Polyse, Elizabethport, Brett, Son & Co.; Mayflower, Ellingwood, Barbados, Henry Trowbridge's Sons; Mary E. Packer, Holloway, San Francisco, C. Comstock & Co.; Katharine Maude, (Br.,) Innes, Buenos Ayres, J. Morton, Jr.; Chinesereu, (Norw.,) Hoyer, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Ocean Belle, (Br.,) Brooks, Woolfville, N. S., H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Adele, (Venez.,) Lauretzen, Porto Cabello, Boonen, Graves & Co.; Nile, (Br.,) Whittier, Hamilton, Bermuda, Peniston & Co.; Dirigo, Rumball, Norfolk, Va., F. Talbot & Co.

Schooners W. H. Bowen, Jackson, New-Haven, G. N. Stranahan; Sardinia, Holbrook, Portland, W. S. Brown & Co.; Ida E. Vail, Hastings, New-Haven, G. K. Rackett; M. Williamson, Lake, St. Mark's, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Elizabeth White, Bush, Baracoa, C. Ludmann & Co.

Sloop Suffolk, Step, New-Haven, G. K. Rackett.

Arrived.

Steamship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana Nov. 10, at 1 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen. 11th inst., 12:30 P. M., off Jupiter Island, saw steamship Eagle, from New-York for Havana. 1 th, 2 P. M., 16 miles N. W. of Cape Lookout, took in tow steamship Perit, disabled, her boiler having capsized; was detained 36 hours in consequence. 16th, 8:15 A. M., Highlands bearing W. N. W. 15 miles, parted the hawser on board the Perit. A gale of wind blowing at the time from W. N. W., it was impossible to render her any further assistance; at 10 A. M. 16th, hailed steamtug Charles Chamberlain, and sent her to the assistance of the Perit; towed the Perit 410 miles. The M. C. has had very heavy weather for 3 ds. of the passage. Left steamers Corsica and H. Hudson.

Steamship Wilmington, Spencer, Galveston Nov. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. Had strong easterly and southeasterly winds crossing the Gulf of Mexico. 12th inst., in a violent gale from the north, put into Hatteras Cove, remaining 24 hours. Left steamship Whirlwind, at anchor in the Cove. 11th inst., lat. 28 32 N., lon. 79 42 W., spoke schr. Lath Rich, from Nassau, bound to Wilmington, N. C., having put into Nassau for sails and spars.

Steamship Gulf Stream, Scandella, Porto Cabello Oct. 24, Laguyra 26th, St. Thomas 30th, St. John's, P. R., Nov. 4, via Norfolk 14th, with mdse. and passengers to Smith & Dunning. The G. S. put into Norfolk for a supply of coal.

Steamship Veteran, Spencer, Beaufort, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Ship Euterpe, Grey, Shields Oct. 9, with mdse. to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Had very heavy weather the first part of the passage. Oct. 14, Samuel Allen, seaman, fell from jibboom overboard, and was saved by the Captain throwing him a line from the poop-deck. Oct. 20, Franklin Topp, seaman, native of Germany, fell from the foretopsail-yard on deck; broke his leg and received other injuries, of which he died Nov. 2, and was buried at sea. Oct. 31, in heavy S. E. gales, lat. 45, lon. 40, stove hatch-houses, bulwarks, and lost sails, spars, &c.

Brig Water Lily, Wiggins, Rio Grande de Sud 5 ds., with hides, &c., to John Bento & Co. Has been 12 ds. on the coast with N. and N. E. winds. Nov. 15, off Cape Henlopen, spoke Carleton, from Rio Grande for New-York, with loss of maintopsail-yard. Sld. in co. with brig Harriet, for New-York; schr. Peter, do.; schr. Jessie Forrest, do.; schr. Ida, for Falmouth, Eng.; schr. Bonnie Mary, for Pernambuco: Belgian galliot Hortense, for Antwerp.

Brig Ocean Belle, (of Turks Island,) Hitrichs, Rio Grande 62 ds., with hides, &c., to Brett, Son & Co. Has had light northerly winds most of the passage.

Brig Matron, Hillman, Charleston, S. C., 5 ds., with cotton, &c., to N. L. McCready & Co. 12th inst., in a heavy gale from N. E., lost part of deck-load of staves.

Brig Highland Mary, (of Nassau,) Williegrod, Kingston, Jam., 30 ds., with logwood to Tucker & Lightbourne. Had strong northerly gales south of Hatteras.

Brig Annie, (of St. John, N. B.,) ——, St. John, N. B., 5ds., with lumber to A. Smithers & Co.

Brig Alliance, (of Demarara,) Bramford, St. Lucia 33 ds., with sugar and molasses to M. E. Greene & Currie. 11th inst., lat. 37 26, lon. 72 02, saw a large vessel, bottom up, not long in that condition.

Brig T. H. Haviland, (of Arichat,) Le Blanc, Glace Bay 13 ds., with coal to B. F. Small & Co.

Brig Segunda Cantinera, (of Sisal,) Poch, Sisal 24 ds., with hemp, &c., to Moller & Thebaud.

Brig Village Belle, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Crane, Cow Bay 5 ds., with coal to Manhattan Gas Co.

Schr. Pioneer, (Br.,) Miller, Windsor 10 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Julia, (of St. Domingo,) Uffel, Salt Cay, T. I., 18 ds., with salt to O. J. Eggers. Has had heavy weather the entire passage.

Schr. Emily Ann, (of Antigua,) Breckmoldt, Salt Cay, T. I. 17 ds., with salt to G. Wessels. Had heavy weather; lost mainsail, jib and flying-jib.

Schr. Rio, Coleman, Shulee, with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Moses Waring, Plummer, Elizabethport, for Portland with coal

Schr. Addie P. Stimpson, Stimpson, Poughkeepsie for Portsmouth.

Schr. Bay State, Parker, Boston.

Schr. Edith, Wheeler, Mobile.

Schr. Enchantress, Blatchford, Charleston.

Schr. Minerva, Dissosway, Charleston.

Schr. Harriet Brewster, Goodale, Wilmington.

Schr. Isabella Weeks, Wilmington.

Schr. Helen, Perry, New-Bedford.

Smack Champion, Berry, Stonington, for Mobile, and sailed.

Smack Helen C. G., Murphy, Stonington, for Mobile, and sailed.

BELOW—Ship Gov. Morton, from San Francisco.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 16—Arr. brig Lida, from Rotterdam.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 16—Arr. Am. ship John Patten, Hill, from Liverpool; Bremen bark George J. Johann, from Bremen. She experienced severe weather, and lost part of her rigging. Capt. Wessels reports having passed on Tuesday, off Cape Fear, a steamship, with a signal of distress flying.

Miscellaneous.

RETURNED—S. S. Perit, Delanoy, hence for Galveston. Experienced a succession of gales from N. N. W. and N. N. E.; sea running very high, boarding the ship and disabling the engine about 25 miles south of Hatteras, on Monday, 12th inst., at 7 P. M. Tuesday, at 4 P. M., steamship Morro Castle answered our signal of distress and took us in tow.

The officers and passengers of the steamship Perit, feeling themselves under lasting obligations to Capt. Richard Adams, of the steamship Morro Castle, for the timely assistance so cheerfully rendered on Tuesday, Nov. 13, in answer to our signal of distress, take pleasure in thus publicly expressing our thanks. Sincerely wishing that success may crown your every undertaking in life, we are your humble servants,

E. A. Delanoy, Captain; F. C. Jeffery, Purser; W. H. Gardner, First Officer; J. L. Booth, Second Officer; S. W. Bloomer, Chief Engineer; Jas. E. Fox, Assistant Engineer; Wm. McKee, Steward.

PASSENGERS.—S. King, F. Homyer and wife, Mrs. Levy, Miss Ragsdale, Mrs. Gormely, Mrs. W. R. Fayles, Mme. E. Votal, Mrs. Wolfe, W. Homeyer, Mr. Keller, Mr. E. M. Lipmen.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—The brig Hattie Eaton, hence for Demarara, put back to-day on account of a mutiny among the crew. Assistance was sent from Fort Warren, and the mutiny was quelled. The brig remained in the roads.

Spoken, &c.

Empress—brig, from Kingston, Jam., for Turks Island, Oct. 25, lat. 19 24, lon. 78 08.

By pilot-boat Mary E. Fish, No. 4—14th inst., Barnegat bearing W. N. W., brig Exemplar, of Pictou, N. S., from Turks Islands for Boston; supplied her provisions, and took from her Capt. Perkins, late of bark Holland, wrecked at Turks Islands, and brought him to this port. Same day, was boarded by the Captain of whaling bark John Dawson, of and for New-Bedford, last from Fayal, with 150 bbls. sperm oil.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA—Arr. Nov. 3, brig James Pierce, Strout, Newport; 4th, schr. Mary A. Rich, Ross, Fernandina; 5th, steamship Morro Castle, Adams, New-York; brig Ottawa, (Br.,) McDonald, St. Marys; 6th, bark Courier, Dickie, New-York; steamship Venezuelano, (Br.,) Butcher, Mobile; brig Candova, Eddy, Bristol; 7th, bark Palo Alto, Welley, New-York; bark Julia F. Carney, Philadelphia; brig Clara Ellen, Dexter, Wilmington; schr. Sea Drift, (Br.,) Archer, Cedar Keys; 8th, brig Fannie Lincoln Collins, Bath; 9th, steamship Hendrik Hudson, Howes, Philadelphia; 10th, steamships Corsica, (Br.,) Lemessurier, Nassau and New-York; Savannah, De Hart, New-York.

Sld.—4th, schr. Lottie Weens, Frisk, Mobile; 5th, bark Jarneo, (Span.,) Bofil, New-Orleans; schrs. C. & N. Rogers, Mott, New-York; Lovet Peacock, Reagan, Baltimore; 5th, steamer Cuba, Baine, Baltimore; brig Dawn of Day, (Br.,) Neve, Turks Island; 8th, bark Ella Adelle, (Br.,) Alexander, New-York; brigs John Balch, Whaley, Newport; W. H. Townsend, Lilly, New-York; Alert, (Br.,) Prendargast, Boston; Princess Alice, (Br.,) Price, New-York via Gibara; 10th, steamer Gov. Marvin, McKay, New-York.

Cld.—8th, bark Mary W. Norwood, Washburn, New-Orleans; 9th, brigs Scio, (Br.,) Brown, New-York; schrs. Robert Peel, Conner, New-Orleans; Pirro, (Span.,) Abril, Key West.

MATANZAS—Arr. Nov. 2, schrs. Jonas Smith, Eddy, Baltimore; Isabelita, Mantinola, New-Orleans; 5th, Henrietta, (Br.,) Snow, Pensacola; 7th, bark Ellen Stevens, Horr, Portland; 8th, brig Water Lily, (Br.,) St. Johns.

Cld.—Nov. 5, schr. Esther, Hender, New-York.

CARDENAS—Arr. Nov. 1, brig Echo, Festand, Baltimore; 2d, brigs Sarah B., Hale, Hutchkinson, Portland; E. P. Leavitt, (Br.,) Lacounes, Portland; 3d, bark Eventide, Park, Boston; 5th, brig Mirous, Higgins, Ellsworth; 7th, brig Horron, (Br.,) Kaye, St. Johns.

Sld.—Nov. 3, brig Charlena, Chase, Philadelphia.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA—Sld. Oct. 30, bark Morning Star, (Br.,) Waugh, New-York.

CAIBARIEN—Arr. Oct. 31, schr. J. J. Frasier, Wells, Charleston.

MANZANILLA—Arr. Oct. 31, brig Hollander, (Dutch,) Ruyt, Key West.

At Rio Grande del Sud, Sept. 27, brig Mosquito, for Falmouth in 2 ds.; schr. Julia, for New-York, do.

At Salt Cay, T. I., Oct. 28, brig Fred Clark, for New-York.

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As a Hoof ointment it is freely acknowledged to be the best, softening and preserving the hoof. Fifty cents a box. Sold by Druggists. Harness Makers, Veterinary Surgeons, and at the Depot, 49 Cedar-st., New-York.

ATTENTION,
BANKERS.
E. HOLMES, ESQ., NO. 254 BROADWAY:
DEAR SIR: In regard to your Burglar Alarm Telegraph, I would say that I have had it in use for the past three years, and consider it to be one of the most *indispensable comforts* in housekeeping, and would not be without it for five times its cost. On one occasion, being directed there by the Alarm, I entered my kitchen at the moment a burglar crawled out of the kitchen window, at 3 A. M., and the scoundrel saved his life by about ten seconds the start of me. This is the only time my house has been invaded, and the scamp had no time to take anything, not even the contents of my revolver. It has been and will in future be a great pleasure to me to express my unbounded admiration of this most practical use of electricity, and I only wonder that every private family has it not in their use. As a watchman upon the movements of your servants, it is invaluable.
Yours truly,
CHAS. A. MEIGS,
Banker, Exchange-place.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 645, Nov. 16, 1866.
4, 20, 50, 63, 72, 24, 35, 18, 13, 48, 43, 26.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 646, Nov. 16, 1866.
37, 35, 48, 59, 11, 2, 24, 26, 12, 40, 68, 30, 57.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 545, Nov. 16, 1866.
31, 70, 54, 27, 12, 20, 66, 16, 43, 47, 26, 49.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 546, Nov. 16, 1866.
19, 8, 65, 58, 77, 71, 14, 61, 33, 78, 23, 50, 39.
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TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.
A FAREWELL MISSIONARY MEETING on the occasion of the return of Rev. J. DODDS to the mission of the Reformed Presbyterian Church at Latakeya, Syria, will be held in the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on TUESDAY EVENING next, 20th inst., at 7½ o'clock.